

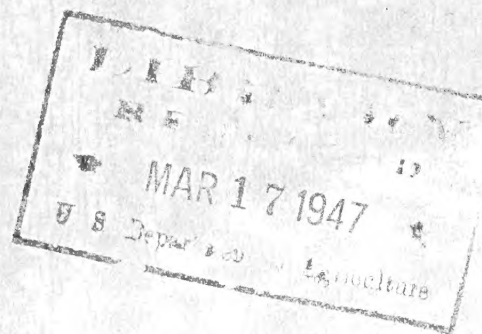
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H A N D B O O K



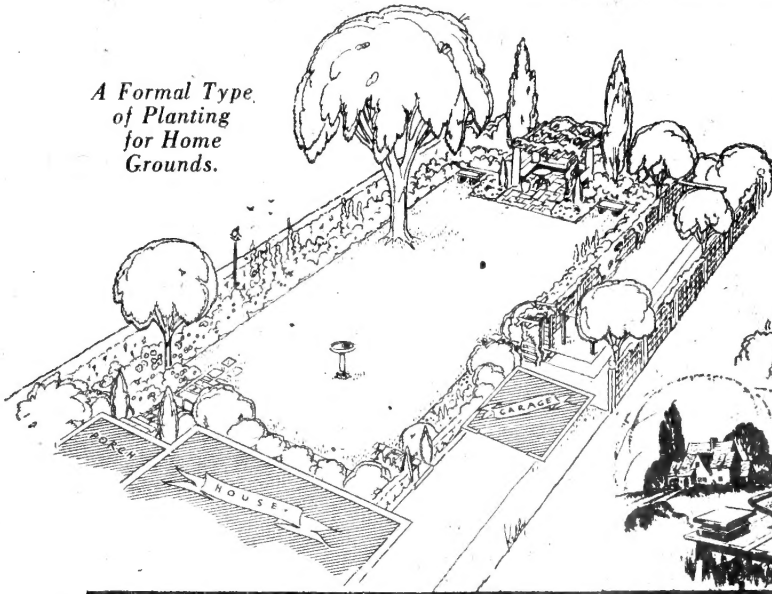
MARSHALL
NURSERIES

ARLINGTON AND OMAHA, NEBRASKA
DENVER, COLORADO

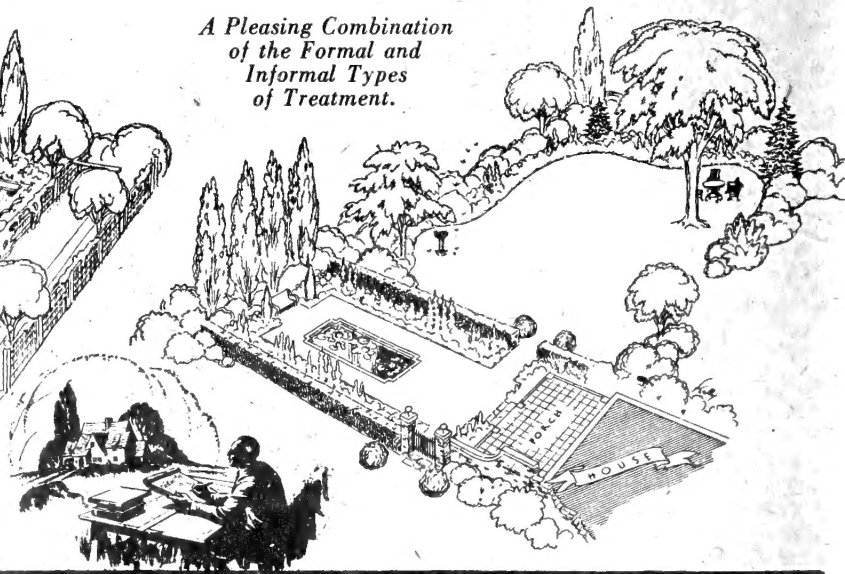
MARSHALL LANDSCAPE SERVICE

Trained LANDSCAPE EXPERTS Help You Solve Your Every Landscape Problem

*A Formal Type
of Planting
for Home
Grounds.*



*A Pleasing Combination
of the Formal and
Informal Types
of Treatment.*



Design . .



Landscape Design is, first of all, arrangement. Composition in any artistic work may be defined as the putting together of lines, masses and colors—for the purpose of securing harmony.

In any picture or plan, the arrangement and relation of lines, masses and colors becomes a source of pleasure to the observer if the composition has been carefully worked out.

Our trained staff of Landscape Designers have technical and practical knowledge as well as years of actual experience. They are qualified designers and are well acquainted with plants and materials adapted and suited to all the territory we serve.

All landscape plans are submitted to our office for approval, regardless of the ability of the man who made the plan. This method provides the services of the organization for every landscape customer—A CERTIFIED SERVICE.

Today the Farm Home can be planned and planted with the same results as obtained in city planting. You may have hesitated in attempting this step, but now you too may fulfill that desire, by letting us plan your landscape at a cost and in a way you can easily afford.

Marshalls have pioneered in the planting of public grounds in the Mid-west. We operate over a large territory and have sufficient calls to be able to maintain our high class landscape department and keep trained men busy with landscape work. No job is too large or too small for us to consider.

WRITE US FOR FURTHER INFORMATION.

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PLANS for
HOME GROUNDS
PUBLIC GROUNDS
FOUNDATION
PLANTINGS
OUTDOOR
LIVING ROOMS
ROSE GARDENS
PERENNIAL BEDS
OR GARDENS
SCREEN PLANTINGS
POOLS AND ROCK
GARDENS

Nebraska's Oldest and Largest Nursery

Our Guarantee

BUY MARSHALLS TREES AND PLANTS WITH CONFIDENCE . . . THEY ARE GUARANTEED!

Marshalls stock is guaranteed to reach you alive and in good growing condition. Stock that fails to start growth will be refunded free of charge if we are notified before July 15.

NOTE—Marshalls trees and plants are guaranteed to be free from infectious diseases and dangerous insects . . . and to be healthy and well-formed. A State Inspector's Certificate accompanies each shipment.

We exercise every care to keep our varieties pure and true to name, and hold ourselves in readiness at all times to replace, on proper proof, all stock that may prove otherwise, or refund the amount paid. It is mutually agreed, however, between the customer and ourselves—that we shall not be liable for any amount greater than the original price.

A Sixty Year Record of Dependability Backs our Nursery

Marshall Nurseries originated sixty years ago. From a modest start back in 1887, the Marshall brothers founded the present institution that has won the confidence and acclaim of thousands of customers in the Middle West. Marshalls have proven their dependability, and because Marshall's stocks are guaranteed in every way, it is no wonder their customers come back again, year after year, as they extend their plantings.

Your Satisfaction Is Marshalls First Interest

Marshall's selected strains are grafted from wood taken from trees of proven varieties, having superior qualities to ordinary trees of same variety. Marshalls have maintained their own testing and proving grounds to make sure the trees and plants they offer will do well for you. The "home" nurseries at Arlington, Nebraska, alone, include 500 acres.

Marshalls Feature "Custom" Planning

Marshall's workmen are qualified experts in all phases of planning. The nursery's staff includes experienced nurserymen, propagators, horticulturists, who are at your service when you buy from Marshalls.

All types of plantings are handled—farm and city homes, commercial orchards, and landscaping for parks, public buildings, and business establishments. Let Marshalls help you plan it.

THE MARSHALL MEN BEHIND THE MARSHALL GUARANTEE

Personnel

"Chet" grew up on the nursery, then spent three years as student assistant in horticulture, Nebraska School of Agriculture, three years as full-time secretary of the Nebraska State Horticultural Society and Farmers Institute lecturer, and two years as manager of the Central Fruit Growers Association. He also edited the Horticultural column of the Nebraska Farmer for eight years.

He returned to the nursery in 1915 and progressively assumed the duties of Secretary of the company, office and sales manager, and chairman of the Executive Committee.



CHESTER G. MARSHALL

"Vern" was born and reared on the original nursery farm. He studied horticulture at the Nebraska School of Agriculture and then gradually assumed the responsibility for propagation and production under the guidance of his father, George A. Marshall. He has also been in charge of the test plantations and fruiting orchards, as well as the wholesale sales.

Vern spent two years with the U. S. Forest Service when the Shelter-Belt project was being set up in the plains states.



VERNON MARSHALL

"Charlie" began his horticultural career in 1913 as bookkeeper and later manager for the Central Fruit Growers Association. His interest in landscaping predominated, however, and in 1916 he associated himself with Marshalls and since has had most to do with the developing of our landscape department, the most outstanding in the West. He has been a deep student of landscape design and service. Charlie took over the management of our Omaha plant in 1940.



CHARLES W. ANDREWS

"Maurice" also grew up on the nursery. He spent his vacation time from the home schools between the tree rows; and from college as a tree salesman. He obtained his landscape training, his main interest, at Iowa State College.

He was manager of our Omaha Plant for 10 years, where he was also an instructor for a time in Omaha University night classes in landscaping. In 1940 he took over the management of our Denver Plant.



MAURICE MARSHALL

Marshall's 3 BIG NURSERIES

2



PLANT
NO. 1

ARLINGTON, NEB.

This building contains 25,000 square feet of floor space. It is constructed of brick and tile (double walls) 18 inches thick. The roof is also insulated against heat and cold, like a refrigerator. It provides unexcelled conditions for handling and packing out of nursery stock. Changes of temperature are very slow and with the moist, cool cellar atmosphere which prevails, there is no chance for stock to dry out or be injured in any way, from the time it is dug until it is delivered.

OMAHA, NEB.

Our Omaha Glass House and Ornamental Gardens are located at 84th and Center Street Road. These make up our "Show Window" and sales grounds, primarily for Omaha trade.

In the Glass House certain propagation work is carried on, a small conservatory of exotic plants is maintained; also a salesroom displaying a full line of lawn and garden supplies and equipment. Adjoining is a series of different types of ornamental gardens, including a variety rose garden, showing mature plants used effectively.

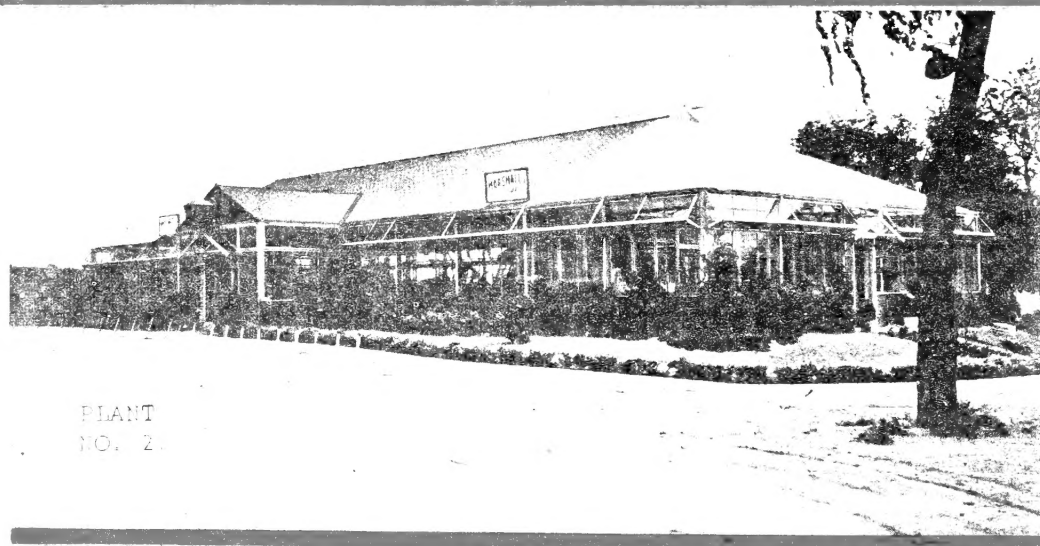
A complete landscape service organization is maintained.

DENVER, COLO.

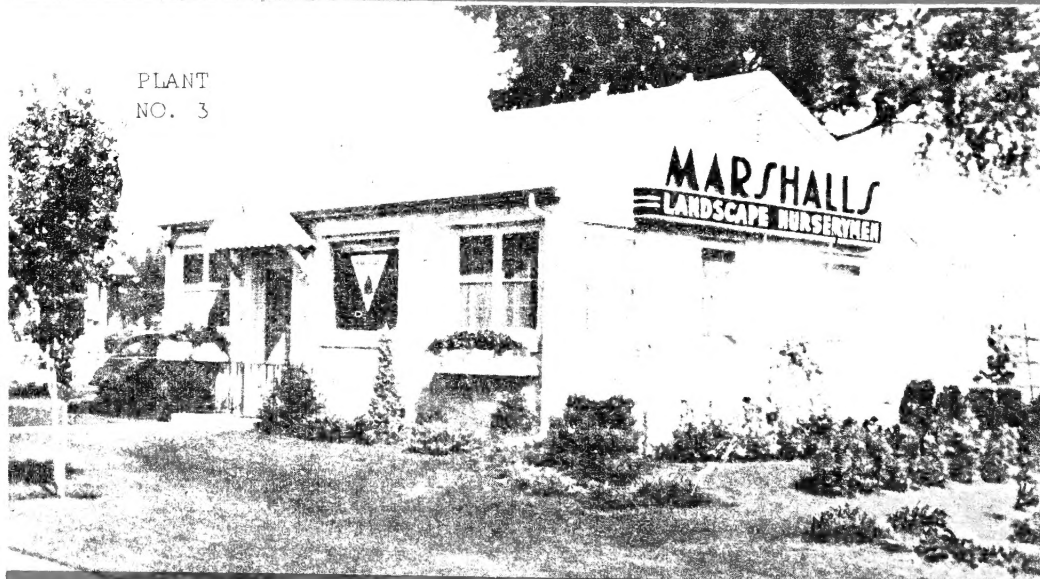
At 4747 West Colfax Avenue, Denver, Colorado, is our Plant No. 3, established in 1941. Through this office sales and service is handled for Denver and vicinity, and west. It is especially well organized and equipped for landscape work.

During this short period a fine response has been had to the efforts of this branch in and adjacent to Denver, particularly in landscaping. Among many landscape plantings, several Federal Housing and other public contracts have been handled.

Ample packing and storage room is provided in this building, including basements.



PLANT
NO. 2



PLANT
NO. 3

**Best Nursery
Soils**

**Most Up-to-Date
Buildings
and Equipment**



Better Built TREES and PLANTS

1. FULL HEIGHT
2. WELL DEVELOPED and DISTRIBUTED LIMB STRUCTURE
3. TRUNKS of GOOD CALIPER
4. BALANCED and COMPLETE ROOT SYSTEM

Pruning, pinching back, spraying and other operations essential to the growth of the best formed stock is done only by experts and at exactly the right time. Marshall's trees are not only nursed, but "built" into real individuals. They are worth more.

BETTER BUILT TOPS

By early and proper pruning, a better balanced top is established in young Marshall trees. Note this illustration of a typical example..... the spaced limb distribution on the main trunk (crowded limbs result in weak structure), and how the long, straight leader provided for fine future development for this tree.

Selected Strains

Trees and plants frequently develop "bud sports," which differ somewhat from the variety. When such difference is an improvement, like the better color of solid Red Delicious, or with some other better quality, wood from such individual tree or limb is used for the propagation of the variety.

Marshall's entire organization is constantly on the look-out for these better strains, and when found are carefully checked and put into propagation. After fifty years, most of the important standard sorts in Marshall's stocks have been improved and are definitely superior to ordinary trees and plants of same varieties. Our stock is constantly being improved by this practice.

Grafting fully perpetuates the same characteristics and qualities of the original tree.



Vanhoutte Spirea, both plants 3-4 feet high. The light one is a parcel post grade that was grown in a thick row and did not have room for side development. The heavy one was grown by Marshall's in a wide open row. The parcel post plant weighs 4 ounces. Marshall's specimen 32 ounces.

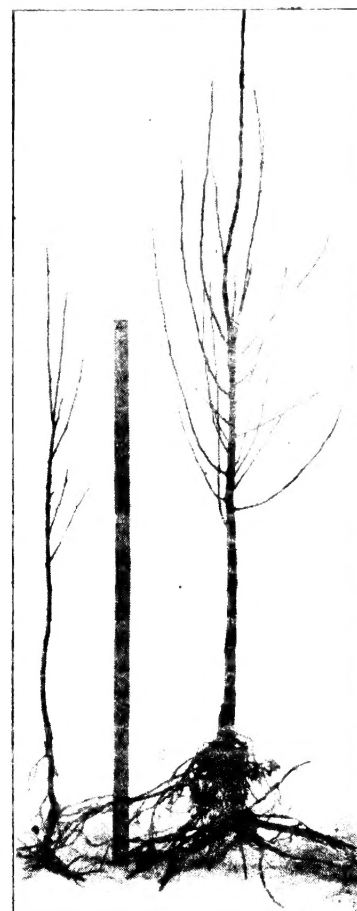
New Super-Hardy Hybrids

New varieties originated by individuals such as Prof. Hansen of the South Dakota Experiment Station and especially by the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm, Iowa State College and the New York experiment Station which have been carrying on selection and hybridization for about thirty years, have been tested out in our trial orchards and worthy ones added to our list for propagation. These hybridizers have combined hardiness and quality by scientific breeding and have released a number of new superior varieties, literally a New-Race of apples, better adapted to the rigorous climate of the North and West. Marshall's have these new fruits, that will thrive and produce in the northwest where the older eastern varieties failed.

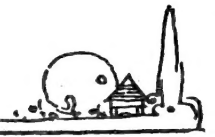
BETTER, HARDIER ROOTS

Marshall's trees are two counts to the good right from the start.....first, roots from hardy northern strains, and second, the right kind of soil, and constant care and cultivation. These factors account for the unusually fine root structure for which Marshall's trees are noted.

Look for these all-important qualities in the trees you select, remembering that it pays to plant the best. Good limb distribution and a fully developed root system are two "musts" for every tree worth planting.



Photograph of parcel post 3-4 ft. apple tree and Marshall's specimen grade (5-6 feet). The small tree weighs 6 ounces and the Marshall's specimen tree 40 ounces. Notice that Marshall's specimen tree is six and two-thirds times the size of the small tree. The value is proportionate. It takes more than height to indicate the value. The home planter wants a strong tree with head formed.



APPLES

The King of Fruits . . .

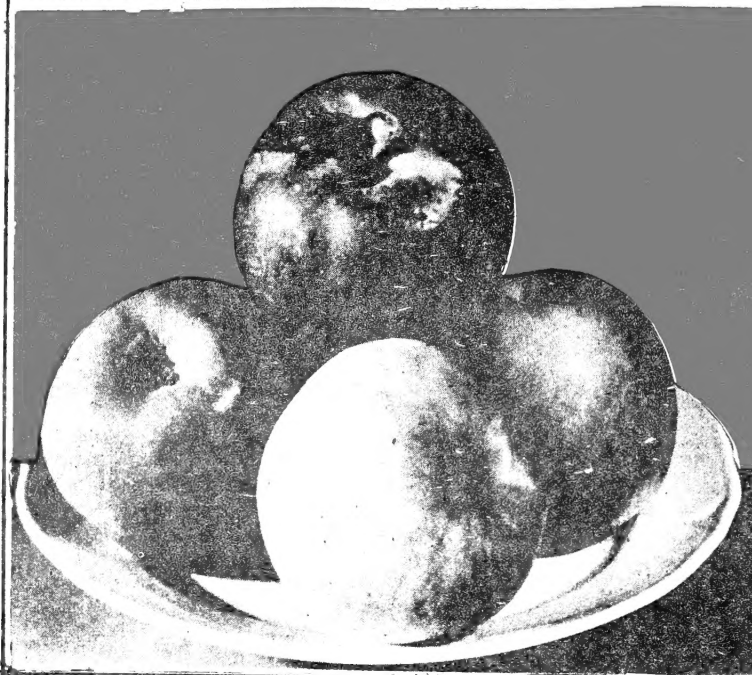
You can now succeed with an apple orchard where you failed before. The new hardier hybrid and selected varieties will thrive and bear fruit in the north and west, where climatic conditions are most severe.

They have inherited from their Russian parents extreme hardiness and much earlier bearing habits than the older common kinds. You can depend on these withstanding very severe conditions and bearing quicker than the old standard kinds.

If soil and climatic conditions generally are favorable for farm crops and gardens, these apples will succeed with good care.

Even the city home can profit by planting fruit trees. They are very desirable for rear lawn planting where their shade is welcome and their beautiful and fragrant flowers and autumn colors are always a joy. What is nicer than to be able to pick some fresh fruit from your own garden?

Hardest Varieties Are Indicated With the Star (★)



MARSHALL TREES BEAR YOUNG

The above Apples grew on trees in nursery row . . . Delivered to our customers.

SUMMER and FALL APPLES

★**ANOKA.** Originated by Prof. Hansen, So. Dakota Experiment Station. A dwarf variety. Fruit large, ripening in August. Splendid for cooking. Can be planted in the small yard. Attractive bloom. Very hardy. Bears second year.

★**BEACON.** A recent introduction of the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm. In quality, productiveness, and hardiness, it equals and surpasses any of the old Duchess type. It is similar, but an improvement in several ways. It is a bright red, ripens late July and keeps well up into September. Uniform in shape, firm, a longer keeping summer apple, outstanding on any market. Bears young. It will probably gradually replace Duchess throughout the north and west.

★**RED DUCHESS.** A "Sport" from regular Duchess of Oldenburg, having a solid red color occurring earlier than the striped color of the regular Duchess. Fruit is medium to large, beautiful, ripening in August, but makes excellent sauce and pies as early as July when only half grown. A good, early and annual bearer. Very hardy.

★**WEALTHY.** A natural or accidental hybrid from Minnesota, with Russian blood. Very hardy. Fruit large, variegated red, beautiful; splendid for eating; unsurpassed for

cooking, jelly, drying or butter. Bears young and is a heavy annual bearer. This variety should be in every orchard, family or commercial. September.

★**YELLOW TRANSPARENT.** Tree very hardy; early and annual heavy bearer. Fruit is medium-large, pale waxen yellow, beautiful; flesh white, tender, fine-grained, of splendid quality. It is a favorite early dessert apple and is also suitable for cooking. Season, July 15 to August 10.

★**WHITNEY.** A very high quality small apple or large crab. A favorite of children. Fine for eating, sauce, preserves, and jellies and also makes a clear, flavorful white cider. An iron-clad. Bears young. Should be in every home orchard.

★**DOLGO CRAB.** This is one of Prof. Hansen's recent introductions from the So. Dakota Experiment Station. It is probably the most desirable crab introduced for canning whole, as sauce or pickles, and for jelly. Also fine for ornamental planting. It's a beautiful tree, is an ornament to any back yard or in any family orchard, with an abundance of large green leaves. Fruit is a good red color and perfectly beautiful. It bears young and regularly. One or two of these trees should be on every farm. Very hardy into North Dakota and Montana.



WINTER APPLES

***HARALSON.** A production of Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm. It should be planted in the family orchard in northern Nebraska, northern Iowa, Dakota, Minnesota and Wyoming. It seems to stand the climate fully as well as any of the Russian varieties and is the first real winter variety introduced for that extreme territory. It will grow and give satisfaction all over our territory, but it is especially needed in the North and West, and there is where it should be used. Large, bright red, juicy, sub-acid, good quality. Bear young and heavily.

***PRAIRIE SPY.** Originated by Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm. It is said to equal Jonathan in quality. One of the new College-bred varieties that are extending the apple growing region several hundred miles north. When Prof. Alderman first spoke of this apple, he made the following statement, "A most unusual, promising variety. Its quality is at least equal, if not superior, to any variety grown in the United States." Good red color, medium size and mid-winter keeper. Supt. Leslie of the Morden Manitoba Experiment Station says that Prairie Spy thrives in Southern Manitoba. It is a very fine variety.

CORTLAND. Originated by New York Agricultural College. The fruits of Cortland and its parent, McIntosh, are similar, but those of Cortland average larger and are more uniform in size; they have more color and the red is lighter and brighter; the taste of Cortland is much like that of McIntosh, although distinctive; the flesh is firmer, but just as juicy. The apples do not drop so readily and ship better. Cortland is one of the best apple introductions of the twentieth century. Hardy. October to January.

***NORTHWESTERN, (Northwest Greening).** Vigorous grower and very hardy; fruit large, smooth and handsome, of a greenish-yellow color. In favor wherever grown; a valuable baking variety. Hardy, north. Season October to February.

JONATHAN. Marshall's Improved Strain averages larger and more completely colored. This variety is probably better known to average consumers of dessert apples than any other variety. It is recognized on all markets of the country as one of the best among the few leaders of high quality eating apples. The fruit is medium size, red and beautiful. Bears young and abundantly. It is quite hardy and thrives in all of the Central West except in the drier portions of the northwest part. Season, November to February.

SOLID RED DELICIOUS. Marshall's Strain. This is a new Delicious that colors solid red all over, rather than in stripes like common Delicious. It colors earlier and can be picked while in prime condition, and thereby keeps better than Delicious which quite often is left on the tree longer than it should be in order to get the desired color. The tree and habits of bearing are the same as Delicious. Quite hardy except in the north and northwest parts of Iowa and Nebraska and beyond.

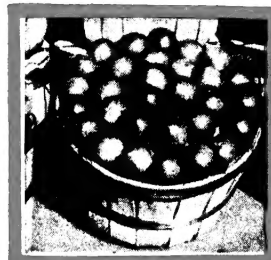
YELLOW DELICIOUS. The Masters strain which average larger and smoother than ordinary Golden Delicious. It should be in every family orchard, where adapted, as it bears young and the fruit is splendid quality. It is not related to the other Delicious, but is probably a seedling of the Grimes Golden which it resembles very closely. The fruit is very much the same as Grimes both in color and in flavor. The season is about the same, being at its best in late fall and early winter, yet it can be kept much longer under special care. Is apparently as hardy as Grimes. Plant in eastern Nebraska, south half of Iowa and south and east.

GRIMES, (Grimes Golden). Medium to large, bright yellow, with pink cheeks; flesh fine grained, juicy, with a very pleasing spicy flavor. For pies, sauce and dumplings, is excellent. One of the best quality eating apples. Keeps in storage until January. Eastern Nebraska and south half of Iowa.

GANO. This variety is supposed to be a cross between Ben Davis and Jonathan. It resembles Ben Davis very closely both in tree and fruit, except the color in which the red is evenly overspread and shows no inclination to be striped. In hardiness, keeping qualities and season it is very similar to Ben Davis. This variety is preferred by some commercial growers on account of its better color.

WINESAP. Medium size, dark red, juicy, mild. A favorite late winter apple and a leading commercial variety on all markets, as well as a very popular home apple in the West. Should be planted liberally both in commercial and home orchards south of the Nebraska-Dakota state line and east of the 100th principal meridian. It is a high-class dessert apple; also very good for sauce, pies, jelly and marmalade. December to April.

VARIETIES MARKED
WITH A STAR WILL
SURVIVE IN THE
SEVERE NORTHWEST.



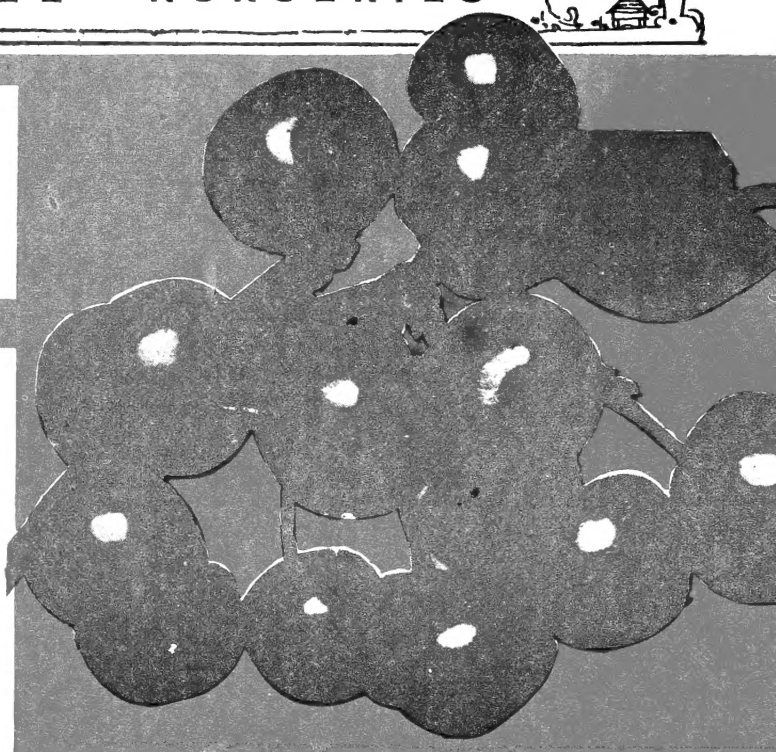


CHERRIES

The Fruit of Many Uses

Every home owner, whether in the city, village or country, should plant Cherries. They are as desirable for their beautiful blooms of fragrant snow white loveliness as they are for their delicious fruit. They are one of the first fruits to ripen and one of the most resistant to insects and disease. Every housewife likes them for canning, and what wonderful pies cherries make. Luscious red

cherries--dripping rich, sweet juices, and a tender golden crust. Could one ask for a finer dessert for any meal? They are beautiful enough to grace any lawn, or outdoor living room, and are easy to grow. By planting any of Marshalls Hardy Select Strains, you are assured of success in luscious fruit and beautiful surroundings. Do not fail to plant a few cherries each year.



Marshall Strain

EARLY RICHMOND. Marshalls Early Richmond is from a selected strain of outstanding size and bearing qualities. Medium red, fine when well ripened. Tree is hardy and very productive. This variety has been widely planted and has given general satisfaction. Home owners are now planting these in equal numbers with Montmorency, thus extending the season to about four weeks.

Mansfield Strain

MONTMORENCY. Mansfield strain. The most popular of the sour cherries. Large, red, acid; larger than the Early Richmond, and ten days later. Quality, the best. Mansfields strain is from a tree of outstanding performance located in Arlington on the property of the late Bruce Mansfield. The fruit of this tree was exceptionally large and the tree bore very heavily year after year. It is not to be compared with the ordinary Montmorency.

ENGLISH MORELLO. Medium to large; is blackish-red; tart rich acid, juicy and good; very productive. Loses some of its tartness if left on the tree until fully ripened. This is an excellent late canning and preserving variety. It is better adapted to sections of medium to light rainfall than to the lower more moist parts of the Central West. Our stock is the dwarf type and bears very young.

YELLOW GLASS. For many years fruit growers have wanted a SWEET CHERRY with hardiness and stamina. Prof. Budd while at the Iowa State College, introduced from Russia a tree that will probably meet this requirement. It is a strong growing tree and has shown itself quite hardy in our trial ground. The fruit is medium sized and of a good quality, and a moderate bearer.

WEST POINT. Propagated from a selected tree of large red sweet cherry brought from Europe by an early settler of Cumming County, Nebraska. The tree is hardy and has borne regularly for a long period of years. It appears to be better adapted to eastern Nebraska than other red sweet cherries. Should be planted, except in the North and West.



Marshall's

New . . Hybrid

PLUM TREES

Through selection and hybridization, scientists have virtually created new races of super-hardy plums. They have combined the extreme hardiness of the Northern wild plums with the quality of the more tender Eastern and Oriental plums. These hybrids will thrive and produce abundantly in the most rigorous sections of the Northern Plains States. The size and quality of fruit from these hybrids are equal and in some cases surpass that of the Oriental (California) plums which are so attractive on the fruit stands. Why not grow these right in your own orchards and gardens?

HIGHEST QUALITY PLUMS -- ADAPTED TO THE NORTH AND WEST

Hardest Varieties Are Indicated With the Star (★)

STANDARD PLUMS

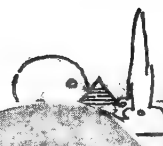
- ★KAGA. One of Prof. Hansen's best introductions. It combines hardiness, immense size, delicious quality, long keeping, beautiful color, small pit and early bearing. A cross between the native northwestern wild plum and the intensely fragrant Chinese apricot. Good for eating, or canning. When cooked, the apricot flavor is brought out to perfection. It is a 2 inch, 2 ounce plum, beginning to bear the second year. A wonderful plum and very hardy.
- ★KAHINTA. One of Prof. Hansen's best. It combines hardiness, immense size, delicious quality, long keeping, beautiful color, small pit and early bearing. It is a 2 inch, 2 ounce plum. A wonderful plum. Very hardy.
- ★OMAHA. A valuable plum, originated by the late Theodore Williams of Benson, Nebr. Very large, small pit and solid meat with an excellent flavor. A favorite from the tree and one of the best canning plums that is grown. Its size, texture, and flavor resemble the Burbank, one of the leading California plums, and as a market plum it sells quite as readily. Is very productive, perfectly hardy and one we will guarantee to please the most critical.
- ★UNDERWOOD. Bears immense crops of large, rich red, delicious freestone plums. Excellent for eating fresh or cooking. An annual bearer.

- ★SUPERIOR. One of the very largest and very best of the Jumbo Plums originated by the Minnesota State Fruit Breeding Farm. The tree bears early and is a regular and a heavy cropper. The fruit is very large, firm fleshed, beautiful red color and delicious quality to eat out of the hand. Superior is one of the better plums for home and market.

BUSH PLUMS

BEAR SECOND YEAR

- ★OPATA. The Opata is a cross from the Dakota Sand Cherry and the Gold Plum, originated by the late Luther Burbank. Tree is vigorous in growth, heading very low and of quite spreading habits, and should be let grow in this form. Medium size, green flesh, flavor very pleasant, combining the spicy acid of the Sand Cherry with the rich sweetness of the Gold Plum. Ripens in July and fruit will hang on the tree in good condition for about 2 weeks.
- ★SAPA. Similar to the Opata. Being an extremely early bearer. Medium sized; flesh rich, dark purplish-red, fine flavor. Should also be grown in bush form.
- ★COMPASS CHERRY PLUM. Sand Cherry and Wild Plum cross. It is very hardy and thrives in nearly any location. The fruit is good for jams, jellies, and canning. Is an early fruiter, bearing the second year. It is indispensable as a pollinizer for Sapa and Opata. Plant a Compass in every planting.



PEARS

A Delicious Eating Fruit

Hardest Varieties Are Indicated With the Star (★)

Pear growing at one time was considered a failure in the Plains States. With better knowledge of varieties and culture, pears are succeeding to a much greater degree. Plant only two or three varieties; try to get well-ripened growth; give only fair cultivation. Be content with an annual growth of from twelve to eighteen inches. Rank, late growth is often the cause of blight.

★**DOUGLAS.** It is the best bearer of any known pear and practically immune to blight. A large handsome pear that ripens in early fall, golden yellow flushed with pink, tender, juicy, excellent flavor. Sometimes bearing one year after planting and then every year after. Resists frost and adverse weather, and sets fruit almost without fail. Our tree in trial grounds ripened several fine pears the first season and has borne every year since. Excellent for sauce and canning.

CLAPPS FAVORITE. This is a seedling of Bartlett and earlier ripening. Lemon yellow in color, with brown dots. In quality it is almost the equal of its parent, and hardier.

LINCOLN. Large size, with often a beautiful blush to the sun; buttery, very juicy and high flavored; bears early and abundantly. August.

PEACHES

Hardest Varieties Are Indicated With the Star (★)

The Peach prefers a well-drained loam. We recommend the following varieties, hardy enough to stand without protection in the southern half of Nebraska and southern Iowa.



★**MARQUETTE.** New dwarf peach from northern Michigan. Bore considerable fruit in Wisconsin nursery second season after grafting. In our trial orchard trees not more than six feet high produced as much as 1½ bushels. Fruit is medium size, red cheek, yellow flesh, of high quality, freestone. Should be in every home orchard in south half of Iowa and Nebraska and south.

CHAMPION. Fruit is large, beautiful in appearance; flavor delicious, sweet, rich and juicy, skin is creamy white with red cheek, becoming quite red when ripe. Meat is white and a freestone. Ripens last of August and is one of the hardier types.

ELBERTA. The most widely planted commercial peach. Very large, golden yellow, freestone. Tree very productive, yielding large quantities of uniform, highly colored fruit. Ripens mid-August.

CRAWFORD. One of the best freestone peaches for the West. A rich golden yellow, sometimes slightly flushed; yellow meat, quality rich and delicious, a reliable bearer and hardy. Season, late.

J. H. HALE. Very large in size; beautiful yellow overlaid with red, and has a firm, fine grained yellow flesh of good quality. Colors up a week before maturity, ripens 3 to 7 days ahead of Elberta.

GRAPES

THE UNIVERSAL FRUIT

In our deep soils, bright sun and dry atmosphere they attain highest perfection. There is scarcely a yard so small, either in city or country, that room for a dozen to fifty vines cannot be found, furnishing an abundance for family use.

BLACK GRAPES

CONCORD. Most popular of all the black grapes. Must be protected in northern Iowa, northern Nebraska and northwest.

★**BETA.** This grape is extremely hardy and will stand without protection into North Dakota. The fruit is medium size, fair quality and a very heavy bearer. Unexcelled for jams, butters and jellies.

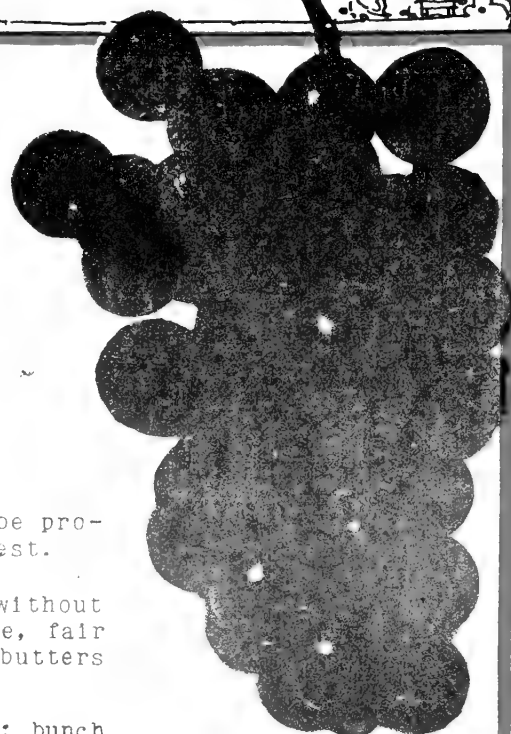
MOORE. A large, black grape ripening before the Concord; bunch medium, berries large, with blue bloom; flesh pulpy and of good quality. Vine is as hardy as Concord, moderately productive, better as it attains age.

RED GRAPES

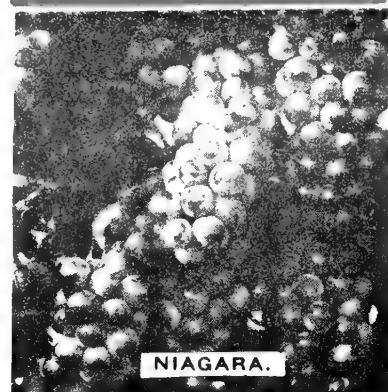
BRIGHTON. Bunches large, berries of medium size, flesh sweet, tender and of the highest quality; ripens early; dark red, when fully ripe is almost purple. Healthy, but should be laid down and covered with litter in late fall in the Northwest. Best red grape for West.

WHITE GRAPES

NIAGARA. A white variety, of very good quality combined with unusual hardness. Bears heavily, well filled bunches of large sized fruits. Originated in northern Iowa and has withstood that severe climate without injury. The hardiest good quality white grape.



CONCORD.



NIAGARA.

CURRANTS

A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY

Nothing makes such jelly, with perhaps one exception, the crab, and that must give way to the bright color produced by the Currant.

Currants love a cool, deep soil, and a little shade. Among fruit trees or along the north side of a fence is a good place. No matter how good the soil, give good cultivation and plenty of manure. The following varieties will give good satisfaction. Plant 4 feet apart.

★**DIPLOMA.** Is called an improved Perfection. Fruit fully as large, and quality equal. Heavy bearer. Bush is strong grower which is not the case with Perfection. Is perfectly hardy in the West and North, and stands heat well. A great improvement over the older common currants.

★**NEW RED LAKE.** Originated at the Minnesota State Fruit Breeding Farm, tested in many localities, and everywhere promises to become the leading Red Currant for both home and commercial growers. The berry is unusually large in size and of superior quality; the clusters are long and well filled. The color is a clear light red and the quality excellent. The bush is vigorous, upright, and productive.





GOOSEBERRIES

In order to produce large, abundant crops of Gooseberries, it is necessary to manure heavily and prune closely; they require about the same location, treatment, etc., as the Currant, except they will stand more sun. Plant 4 feet each way.

★**CARRIE.** Fruit medium to large. A strong grower and very productive. Excellent quality. After the third year the bush loses its thorns. Hardy.

★**POORMAN.** New. Originated in North. Fruit large; flesh whitish green, soft, juicy and good; plant vigorous and prolific; one of the very best.

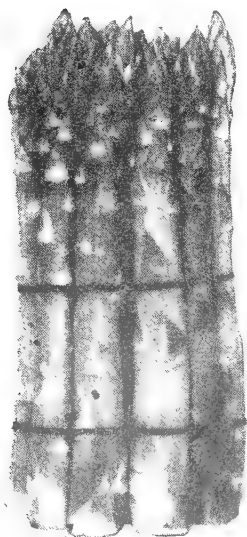


RHUBARB

The earliest plant to furnish sauce and pie in the spring. Will produce indefinitely. Likes rich soil, will produce an abundance of juicy, delightful stalks.

★**CHIPMAN'S CANADA RED.** New. Is a very highly colored, attractive red stalk, of large size, productive, very tender and succulent, and of excellent quality. Particularly valuable for pies and desserts. Its color when cooked without peeling, is as attractive as that of raspberries.

★**VICTORIA.** The old standby rhubarb. Very prolific. The best green stalk variety.



ASPARAGUS

This vegetable is rich in vitamins, which are so essential to health. Asparagus roots should be planted in well-prepared beds, the soil of which has been enriched by liberal quantities of well-rotted manure. Set plants 12 inches apart in rows 30 inches apart, or 18 inches each way.

MARY WASHINGTON. A rust-proof variety, best for general planting, and the market gardener's choice. Produces lots of good clean tender, attractive stalks. You can sell as much as you raise. Order plenty.

STRAWBERRIES

QUEEN OF THE FRUITS

The strawberry prefers a cool, moist soil; good upland soil is the best, well enriched. Spring planting is preferred. Plant 12 to 15 inches apart in rows 3 and $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart.

DUNLAP. Bears well every year, producing largest crop of marketable berries. The old reliable.

GEM. The greatest of all everbearing. Similar to the Mastodon, but different and distinct flavor.





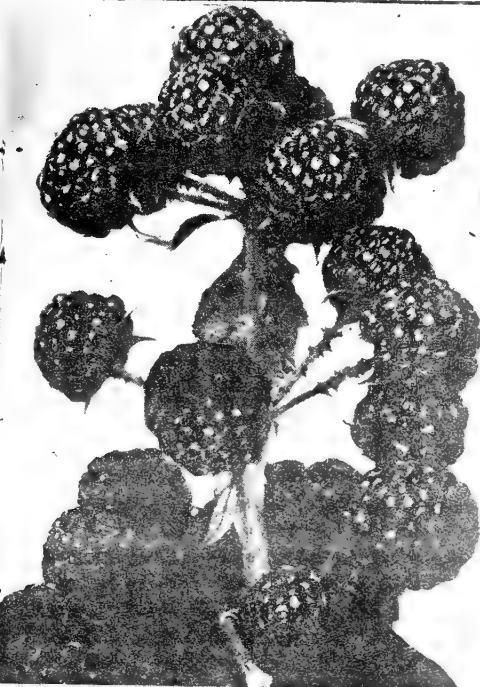
RASPBERRIES

The Raspberry is one of the most delicious and popular fruits grown. For canning purposes they are unexcelled. They require little care and produce large crops of berries. Plant 4 x 6 feet.

BLACK RASPBERRIES

CUMBERLAND. Berries very large and even in size; bears very abundantly. Strong grower and one of the hardiest. The best known Black Raspberry.

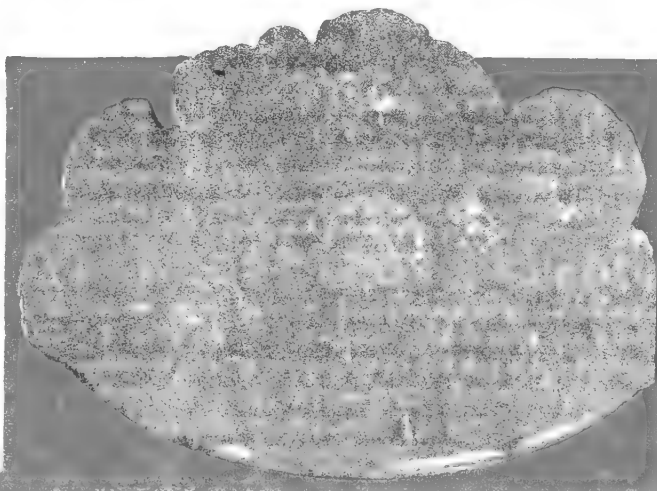
NEW LOGAN. Very disease-resistant. The Michigan Experiment Station claims it to be the most promising variety ever tried there. It ripens 10 days earlier than the Cumberland. The berries are larger. Because it is 10 days earlier, quite often it is ahead of the heat period of July. In spite of recent heat and drouth, it has given fine results in our trial grounds.



RED RASPBERRIES

SUNRISE. The new Sunrise is said to be as hardy as the Latham and almost two weeks earlier in ripening which will quite often result in its escape from the extreme dry heat of early July. Its quality and resistance to diseases rate high. Try a few plants in your garden.

LATHAM. A red variety that has been giving excellent satisfaction over all of our territory. A large berry, good bearer, very hardy. By far the best raspberry so far disseminated in the rigorous climates of the North and West. Also most popular red in entire country.



BLACK BERRIES

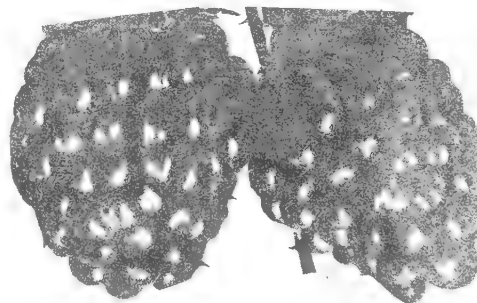
Plant in rich soil and a little shade, among trees, or on north side of trees or fence, if possible.

ALFRED. A new, hardy Blackberry. Is a vigorous grower that will produce a crop the year after planting. The fruit is much larger than the regular blackberry, small-seeded, almost coreless and very sweet and juicy. Alfred starts bearing about ten days earlier than the Eldorado and is hardy, having stood through temperatures of 20 below zero without showing any signs of injury. Best for the West.

Boysenberries

Boysenberry has created a sensation in almost all parts of the country. It is a large berry, having a distinct and delicious flavor all its own.

It grows naturally close to the ground and is easily protected against severe winter conditions with a light covering of coarse material like slough-grass hay or wheat straw, which is advisable in Nebraska, Iowa and north.





Marshall's Improved Line of SHADE and ORNA

SELECTED OUTSTANDING TREES

We select trees with outstanding characteristics and use wood from these trees for grafting. We then know what type of tree we will have. They will be exactly like the mother tree. Several planted in a line will make a uniform row—all alike. Plant Marshalls grafted trees.



STEPHEN'S LOCUST

THORNLESS LOCUST. A grafted shade and ornamental tree. Our young stock in the nursery is straight and symmetrical. Grows fast. This selected grafted variety, minus thorns, should be used for shade and ornamental purposes throughout the West.

ASH (Green): This splendid tree is becoming recognized as one of our better shade trees and is being more extensively planted each year. A medium grower and valuable for planting along streets or in parks. It is clean, symmetrical, drouth-resistant and long lived. Especially good for the West and Northwest. Very hardy.

CUTLEAF WEEPING BIRCH. This is the tree with the beautiful white bark and a natural weeper. An elegant erect tree with slender drooping branches and fine cut leaves. The young tree has speckled grayish-red bark which turns to white as the tree becomes older. Very popular and is hardy into Wyoming and South Dakota.

AMERICAN ELM. The most universal and popular tree in America. Outstanding as a shade, protective, and ornamental tree. A tall, graceful, widespreading tree, usually of symmetrical, vase shape, with slender limbs and pendulous twigs, beautifully foliaged. Hardy except in the extreme north and west of the plains section.

HACKBERRY. An interesting tree as a specimen or background grouping. Rather widespreading boughs and light green glossy foliage give them an airy, cheerful appearance. Not particular as to soil and will thrive in almost any situation. Grows quite rapidly, to a uniform shape, developing strong crotches which make it wind-resistant. Extremely hardy.

HONEY LOCUST. This is very drouth-resistant and hardy well into the Dakotas and Wyoming. It forms a tall round-topped tree of uncommon airiness because of its small leaflets.

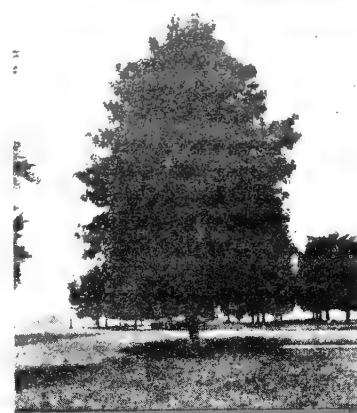
AMERICAN LINDEN. A rapid-growing, large-sized tree, with a remarkably straight trunk; deep green heart-shaped leaves and clusters of fragrant yellow flowers. Is splendid for lawn and street planting. It has gone through the drouth years with very little injury and has proven itself to be one of the hardiest ornamental trees for the west. Is resistant to storms.

PLUM (Flowering). Low, bush, shrub-like tree, producing pink double flowers. Can be used where a small tree is desirable.

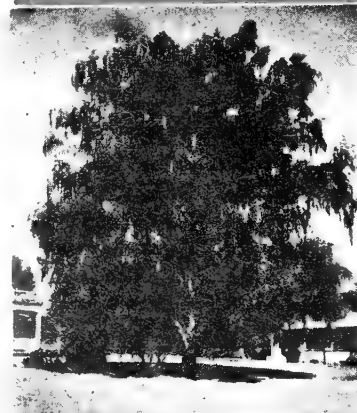
PLUM (Newport). Originated in Minnesota. The best purple leaf plum. Attractive foliage all season. Very hardy.

RED BUD. Pink, pea-shaped blossoms before the leaves unfold. Should be placed in protected position.

HARDINESS IS INDICATED WITH DESCRIPTIONS



GREEN ASH



CUTLEAF WEEPING BIRCH



AMERICAN ELM



MENTAL TREES *for Beauty and Comfort*

GRAFTED TO PERPETUATE QUALITIES

BLAIR MAPLE. A superior type of the common Maple perpetuated by grafting. More upright habit of growth with shorter, stronger limbs, and less subject to storm injury. Original tree found at Blair, Nebr. Hardy except in the extreme Northwest.

SILVER MAPLE. This is our common soft maple. Rapid grower. Should not be confused with Silver Poplar.

SUGAR MAPLE. Hard Maple, Iowa type. A beautiful stately tree. A desirable shade tree where it does well. Fall coloring of leaves is gorgeous. Hardy in eastern Nebraska, East and South.

SCHWEDLER MAPLE. The Schwedler Maple's beautiful leaves attract attention at all seasons, but are especially fine in spring when their gleaming red and purple leaves contrast brightly with the delicate green of other trees. In midsummer they are purplish-green. In autumn, golden yellow. Hardy in eastern Nebraska, East and South. A grafted tree.

CHINESE ELM. Especially adapted to dry plains. Thrives on dry poor soils where few other trees do. It comes in leaf very early in spring and holds its foliage late in fall. Grows very rapidly, almost as fast as cottonwood. Untrimmed it makes a splendid wind-break and does it quickly. When trimmed it makes a suitable shade tree with slender, almost wiry branches.

MOLINE ELM. Foliage similar to the American Elm, only somewhat larger. Bark is smooth and glossy. Trees grow more compact and upright. Propagated by grafting so all Moline are uniform in shape. In great demand as a street tree. Adapted to all the plains except northwest Nebraska, Wyoming and west and north parts of South Dakota.

VASE ELM. A particular attractive vase type of American Elm, propagated by grafting, which results in all trees being of uniform habit and growth. They are hardy.

SHEYENNE ELM. Is a graceful elm with a moderate top spread and attractive foliage. The original tree from which we secured our wood for grafting is growing in central North Dakota where it grew from seed. It has made a rapid growth and has withstood the North Dakota low temperatures and dry conditions without injury. Should be planted for shade and ornamental purposes in western Nebraska, Wyoming and the Dakotas.

MARSHALLS POPLAR. A stately native Nebraska yellow cottonwood. Propagated from a staminate (male) parent, bearing no cottony seed, therefore doing away with the nuisance of scattering cotton. This species of cottonwood (opulus) has straight grain wood and is valuable for box lumber. Its chief value for the plains states, however, is for its use as a shade and protective tree; it grows upright with a straight body and extends its limbs into a wide symmetrical top. It is the most stately tree adapted to the West and has the ruggedness to withstand all conditions.

VOLGA POPLAR. Similar to the Lombardy Poplar, but better for the West. The tree grows upright and is used both for high plantings and for screening purposes. Approximate limb spread, 6 to 8 feet; height, 20 to 30 feet.



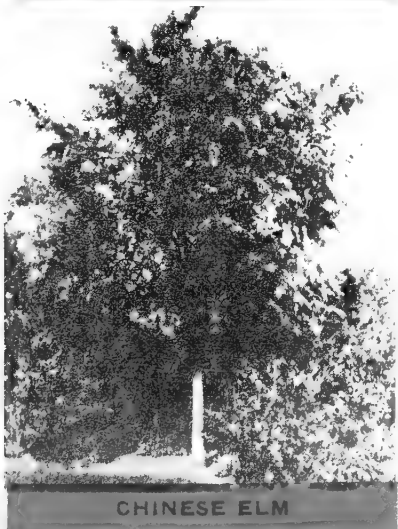
BLAIR MAPLE



MOLINE ELM



VASE ELM



CHINESE ELM



INCREASE THE VALUE OF YOUR PROPERTY

Plant Large Trees for Quick Effect

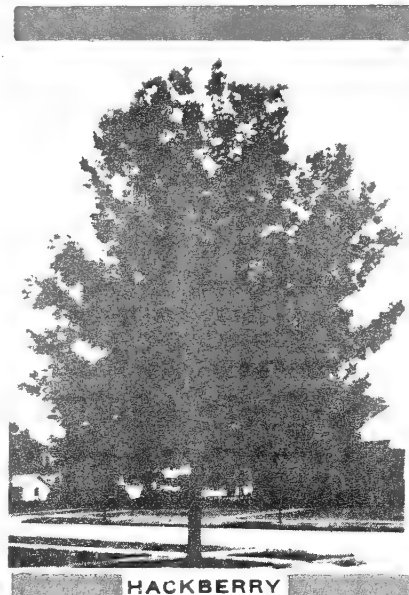
SHADE and ORNAMENTAL TREES (Continued)

RED OAK. A handsome round-topped tree with stout spreading branches. Leaves variable in size and form irregularly cut, lining paler green, autumn color bright deep red. Good for shade and ornamental plantings. Free from insects. Grows in drier soils and is hardy over most of Nebraska, Southeastern South Dakota, Iowa and south. There should be more of these beautiful trees planted.

PIN OAK. Pyramidal in habit with stiff, horizontal branches. Easiest oak to transplant, grows fast. Leaves deep green, glossy, fully divided, turning handsome orange scarlet in fall. East half of Nebraska, East and South.

NIOBE WEeping WILLOW. Our hardiest weeping willow. A rapid grower and not too particular to quality of ground. Beautiful golden bark and yellow twigs. The underside of leaves silver, and the top of the leaves a glossy dark green. Used as a specimen or background tree.

PUSSY WILLOW. A small shrub-like tree which is quick-growing and has furry catkins in spring which make it very attractive and desirable.



HACKBERRY

THE NEW FLOWERING CRABS

Attention is called to Flowering Crab. Many of our customers know the Hopa. The other varieties are equally attractive.

Several have flowers darker in color than Hopa. The fruit on all is also attractive in late Summer and Fall. They are Super-Hardy.

These show up to best advantage when planted in groups of three or more at sides or backs of yards. The different shades of coloring make a beautiful picture. Don't overlook Dolgo (white bloom). It is wonderful.

HOPA FLOWERING CRAB. A prof. N. E. Hansen variety. New flowering crab with good foliage, red bud, with beautiful rose-colored blossoms. The color of the leaves and bark liven up the landscape and give it a cheerful aspect throughout the year, the foliage for summer color and the reddish-colored bark for winter scenery. Becoming a favorite in the West and North. Plant with tall growing shrubs as a specimen tree. Height 15 to 20 feet. Very hardy.

RED SILVER. Fruit rich maroon red, foliage somewhat cut-leaved with silver and red color. A remarkable combination. Pink blossoms.

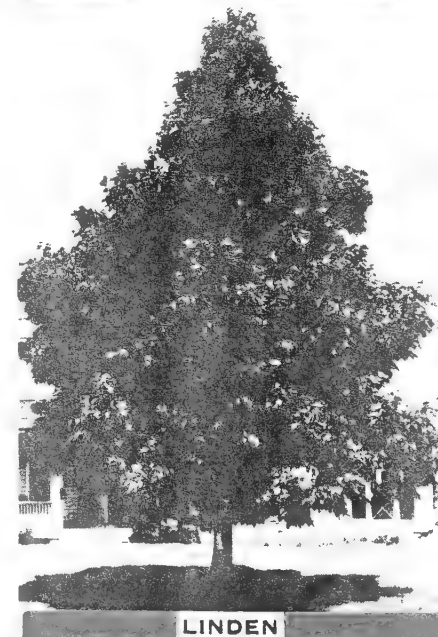
ELEY. Attractive reddish foliage in spring, changing to pink. Single pink flowers followed by showy red fruit.

BECHTEL. Double flowering crab. Large, pink, double, highly fragrant flowers. Green fruit. Height 10 to 20 feet.

DOLGO. For description see Page 4.



PIN OAK



LINDEN



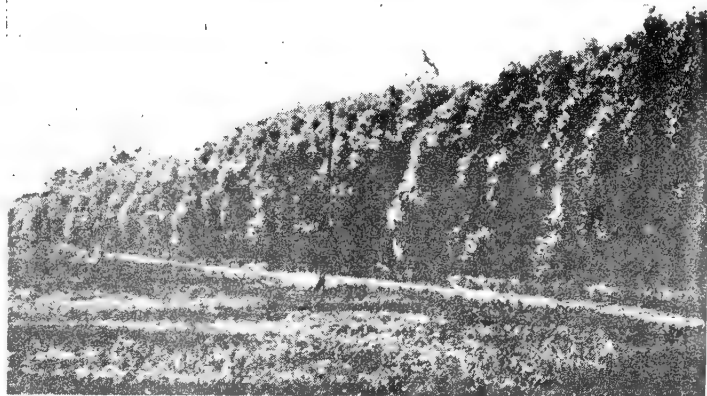
Marshalls

Windbreak

TREES

Illinois Extension Service says:

"Heating requirements in a house unprotected by trees are tripled when cold winds reach a velocity of twenty miles per hour!"



A Windbreak for Every Farm -- For House, Garden, Orchard, Feed-lots and Fields

Plant a Marshalls Windbreak . . . Quick Growing, Inexpensive

Good windbreaks pay for themselves by saving feed, saving fuel, reducing snow shoveling, screening unsightly views, protecting your livestock and your home. Such plantings will also furnish fire wood, a point in many instances worthy of consideration. With land still plentiful it is doubtful if two or more acres can be put to better use than providing a shelter for the farmstead, in a climate where freezing winds are blowing nearly half the year. The trimmings from a good sized grove will furnish summer wood, poles, posts and timber. Comparative tests have proven that farm products can be produced at less cost, and with higher yields on farms protected by Windbreaks.

Add to these the advantages and benefits derived in the beauty and satisfaction of a well planted farmstead. No other investment will produce so great a return in added attractiveness and value.

Preparation of the Ground..

The ground should be thoroughly prepared, in the same manner as you would for any other farm crop. Deep plowing and thorough firming of the soil with disc and harrow is important. Planting should be done in the manner suggested in our "How To Plant" booklet, which is furnished free to all customers. Cultivation is very important and should be practiced regularly from early spring to mid-August.

VARIETY LIST ★ Extra Hardy

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| ★Western Ash | ★Western Hackberry |
| ★Caragana | Black Locust |
| Cottonwood | ★Honey Locust |
| American Elm | Soft Maple |
| Chinese Elm | Russian Mulberry |
| (Siberian) | ★Russian Olive |



WINDBREAK AND SNOWTRAP



SCOUTING THE WILDS FOR BETTER TYPE EVERGREENS

Marshall's SELECT-STRAIN EVERGREENS

By careful selection and grafting Marshalls have developed the outstanding stock of ornamental evergreens of the entire West.

During the past 30 years Marshalls have made many trips into the Black Hills, the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains and the North Woods, scouting for trees having characteristics adapting them to specific home and landscape uses. Marshalls have secured wood from hundreds of such trees for grafting.

Each selection is made because of some superior quality of the mother tree--shape, color of foliage, texture of foliage, etc. The matter of each one retaining the general form for which selected without much shearing later on, on the planter's grounds, is important.

GRAFTING INSURES UNIFORMITY

Grafted varieties are much superior to stock grown from seed, which does not always follow true to the character and hardiness of the parent tree. Plant Marshall's grafted evergreens.

Marshall's evergreens are all dug with a large ball of earth and are guaranteed to grow.

For Foundation and Yard Planting

Evergreens are the aristocrats of the plant world. They give dignity, charm, and all-year beauty to the home grounds.

They are in a distinct class as ornamentals and there is no substitute for their many uses. The range of colors and forms available is truly wonderful. The charm and beauty of the home enhanced with a delightful evergreen foundation planting is irresistible, and gives a pleasant feeling of warmth and welcome.

Fortunately, the evergreen belt extends from Alaska to the Gulf and we in the plains states are extremely fortunate to have so many varieties adapted to this section. Certain Spruce, Fir, Pine and many Junipers are easily grown here.

For windbreaks, tall screens or hedges, for privacy, or for specimen planting, the evergreens are unmatched.





JUNIPER (Upright)

COLORADO FAMILY

Should not be planted in shady situations.

HALL JUNIPER. A new grafted variety. Its showing to date, after our first grafts are six to seven feet high, is the best of any upright Juniper that we know about. Its natural growth is like the picture on this page--it needs practically no shearing. It has a dense, soft silver-blue whipcord type foliage which does not winter fade.

COLOGREEN JUNIPER. Grafted. Good dark green colors are rare in the Colorados (scopulorum) and this variety is proving very popular. A leading mid-western landscape architect says this is the finest green Colorado Juniper he has ever seen. Very hardy.

EMERALD JUNIPER. Selected from a lot of Colorado Junipers collected in the Black Hills and transferred to our nursery about 10 years ago. Grafted. It is slightly wider for its height than Cologreen. Its color is a lively green, very pleasing.

MARSHALL SILVER JUNIPER. A grafted variety of Colorado Juniper of medium growing habits. Foliage is a very bright silver blue and fades very little during the winter season. Prefers plenty of sunlight. Moderate shearing twice a year will keep it in form. It is very hardy and adapted to the West and Northwest.

VIRGINIA FAMILY

Best Junipers for shady situations, but will stand hot sunny situations very well.

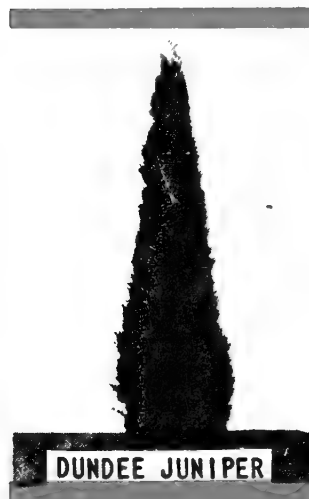
CANAERT. An outstanding grafted variety of Virginia Juniper with outstanding dark green foliage and attractive bluish bloomy fruits. It requires more training to produce and maintain a formal shape. Is best when grown in a semi-formal shape. Hardy everywhere except in the extreme Northwest.

RICHMOND. A new columnar type Virginia Juniper needing very little trimming to keep it in form. Deep green color which holds well over winter. Is a fast grower and is best used at house corners or in front of rather narrow, high wall panels and for border screens. Gives quick effect. Hardy.

DUNDEE. An upright-growing grafted variety of Virginia Juniper which, with a minimum of shearing, can be kept like tree shown. Its summer color is a good green and its autumn and winter colors are plum-purple which is very attractive. Well adapted to the prairie states

FIR

DOUGLAS. A native from Colorado to British Columbia. The fastest and largest growing pyramid evergreen. Foliage is a good deep green and disease-resistant. Fine tree for specimen where space permits, wind-breaks and background planting. Hardy throughout the West.





EVERGREENS —Cont'd

CONCOLOR (White Fir). A native of the Colorado Rockies and very well-adapted to the Plains and Central States. The color of the foliage is from bright silver to a beautiful live green, varying with different trees. In small trees less than four feet in height, it is apt to be somewhat irregular, but as it gains size it assumes unexcelled symmetry and beauty as a specimen tree. It is one of the evergreen aristocrats.

JUNIPER (Low and Spreading)

PFITZER. It is probably the most universal evergreen in America, growing anywhere. It has a good green foliage the year through. When allowed to grow naturally in the nursery, it spreads about three feet to each foot of height. Marshalls grow a part of their stock in natural form and a part of it by staking up a central leader 18 to 24 inches high, and allowing side limbs to come from this leader. When treated in this manner, its gain in height and spread is almost equal. The two types allow for terrace, ground cover, and low or medium height foundation plantings. It lends itself to trimming and can be kept trimmed into ball-shaped specimens. Very hardy.

SAVIN. Bush-type. Color of foliage is dark green all year. Lends itself to trimming, but most bushes are grown natural to the height of two to three feet with the width slightly greater. Used principally for foundations. Is hardy except in the extreme Northwest.

SPRUCE

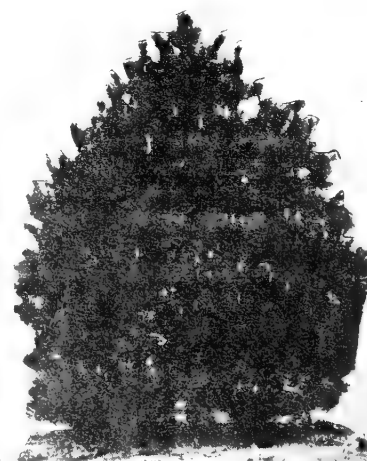
COLORADO SPRUCE. Is well-adapted to the plains states into North Dakota. It is truly a fine evergreen for specimen and group planting. The color of foliage varies from a good blue to a good live green. The blue ones are selected out and called Colorado Blue Spruce. Those with less blue color, varying shades, are listed as Colorado Spruce. When a good blue is desired, it must be specified "Good Blue." Very well suited for living Christmas trees.

BLACK HILLS SPRUCE (Alberta Spruce). A native of the Black Hills of South Dakota. Adapted to Nebraska, Iowa and the Northwest. A close-growing compact type of pyramidal evergreen. Foliage rich green though slightly bluish at close range. Has been very popular through the West.

PINE

AUSTRIAN. This evergreen grows to a height of 50 to 75 feet in the West. It resists heat and drouth throughout the plains states. Also stands smoky city conditions very well. Is shapely and a fine specimen where space permits. Fine for windbreaks or for background planting.

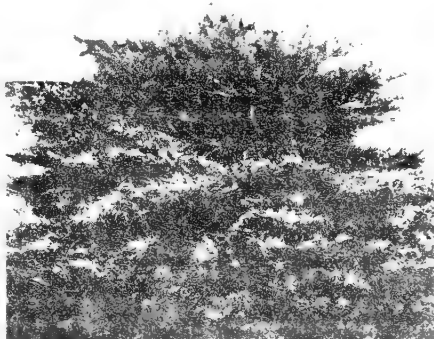
Scotch and Bull Pine also available. Scotch Pine is adapted to eastern Nebraska and Iowa; Bull Pine to the entire northern plains.



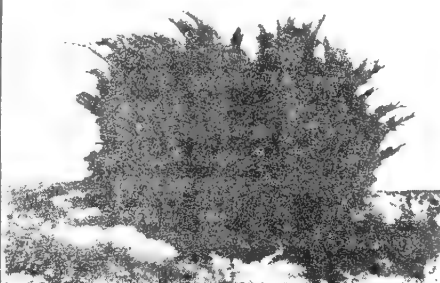
AUSTRIAN PINE



CANNART JUNIPER



PFITZER JUNIPER



SAVIN JUNIPER



COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE



Hardy Flowering Shrubs

Selected Strains . . . Better Built

In order that Marshalls might be prepared and qualified to furnish the newest and finest Selected Strains, we have maintained a trial ground for shrubs where more than 500 varieties have been studied and given rigid growing tests, proving them to be of superior quality, with well formed tops and heavy rooted understock. From these we have selected the shrubs with outstanding qualities--as to hardiness, adaptability to the climatic and soil conditions of the West. These are used for propagation purposes, providing us with a majority of the Marshall's famous Selected Strains which we offer to our customers who desire the newest and finest types of shrubs produced.

Hardest Varieties Are Indicated With the Star (★)

★ALMOND. Double pinkflowering. Blooms early in spring, small, pink, rose-like blossoms, before its foliage appears. An old favorite. Height 3 to 5 feet.

ALTHEA. Also called Rose of Sharon. Blooms late in August and September. Have double rose, double white and double purple. Should not be planted north of Arlington. Semi-hardy. Height 3 to 8 feet.

BARBERRY, GREEN. Handsome foliage of bright green oval-shaped leaves which turn to the most brilliant shades of coppery red and orange in autumn and remain on until late fall. The slender, graceful little branches are lined with small scarlet berries which hang until well into winter and help give life to the shrubbery border, especially when there is snow on the ground. Used for foundation planting, group planting and for hedges. Can be trimmed. (Does not harbor wheat rust.) Height 3 to 5 feet.

BARBERRY, REDLEAF. A variety of the Green Barberry having attractive red leaves when planted in the full sunlight. Same characteristics as Green. Height 2 to 4 feet.

CHENAULT CORALBERRY. New. Improved. Graceful arching branches; small leaves; pink flowers; red fruit. Foliage free of mildew. Fine low shrub. Hardy. Height 2 to 4 feet.

★COTONEASTER, PEKING. An outstanding dense growing shrub with small, oval, glossy dark green leaves. Absolutely hardy in the Northwest. Stands partial shade. Heavy deep green leaves; splendid in shrub plantings. Height 6 to 8 feet.

★DOGWOOD, CORAL. Bright red branches are very attractive in the winter, making a very pleasing contrast with evergreens and snow. White blossoms, followed by a profusion of whitish-blue berries. Height 5 to 8 feet.



ALMOND, Flowering



BARBERRY, GREEN

Shrubs—Cont'd

★**DOGWOOD, GOLDTWIG.** A variety of Red-Osier, similar except twigs are a bright yellow in winter. Height 5 to 8 feet.

★**ELDER, GOLDEN.** Similar to American Elder, except foliage is a striking golden yellow. Very good for color contrast. Height 6 to 10 feet.

EUONYMUS, WAHOO. Used for a large shrub or small tree. It might be mistaken for a wild plum except for its fluted ash-grey bark. Beautiful red fruit similar to the Bittersweet which shows its beauty chiefly in the dead of winter. Foliage beautiful in fall. Height 8 to 12 feet.

EUONYMUS, WINGED. Has an interesting curious corky bark. Foliage good light green turning a beautiful light red in autumn. Also attractive red berries in the fall. Height 5 to 8 feet.

FORSYTHIA, BORDER. The golden yellow bell flowers appear very early in the spring, before the leaves. Shiny dark green leaves which persist until frost. Height 6 to 8 feet.

★**HONEYSUCKLE, BELLE.** Hybrid of Morrow and Tatarian. Bloom and berries similar to Morrow. Grows fast. Does well near trees. Excellent screening shrub. Height 8 to 12 feet.

★**HONEYSUCKLE, BRIDE.** An improved Tatarian Honeysuckle with the same robust clean characteristics. It has larger blossoms, brighter pink in color. Very hardy.

★**HONEYSUCKLE, MORROW.** A dense-growing shrub, growing well to the ground, with a good green foliage that comes out early and stays late. Grows in shade near tree roots, or where a dependable shrub is needed. Height 4 to 6 feet.

★**HONEYSUCKLE, TATARIAN.** We have the pink variety. Blooms in June. During the summer and autumn the bush is covered with red berries. Brilliant green foliage. Grows in shade. Good for screening. Height 6 to 10 feet.

★**HONEYSUCKLE, ZABEL.** A new and true red strain of the old favorite Tatarian. Has attractive dark green foliage and blooms profusely when very young. Blossoms a vivid red which does not fade. Strong, compact grower. Very hardy. Height 5 to 8 feet.

HYDRANGEA, PEEGEE. Small white flowers borne in large pyramidal-shaped clusters during July and August when few other shrubs are in bloom; later they turn to rich shades of pink. Good for cutting, lasting as a winter decoration. Grows best when protected from afternoon sun. Height 3 to 5 feet.

HYDRANGEA, SNOWHILL. Starts blooming in July and continues until frost. Flowers rather round clusters, white, turning green. Grows best protected from afternoon sun. Height 3 to 5 feet.

★**LILAC, CHINESE.** Sometimes called Persian Lilac. Foliage smaller and not so dense as Common Lilac. Almost sure to bloom next year after planting. Does not sprout. Excellent in groups. We raise the light red variety. Height 5 to 9 feet.

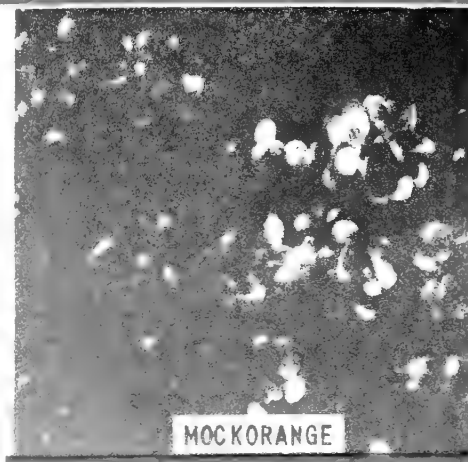
★**NAMED LILACS.** These have heavier and more vivid flowers than the old common type and they bloom when much younger. We list only good varieties that will give you much pleasure. Height 6 to 10 feet.

Charles X. Single reddish-purple. A favorite.

Madam Lemoine. Double, pure white.

President Grevy. Large, long panicles, blue.

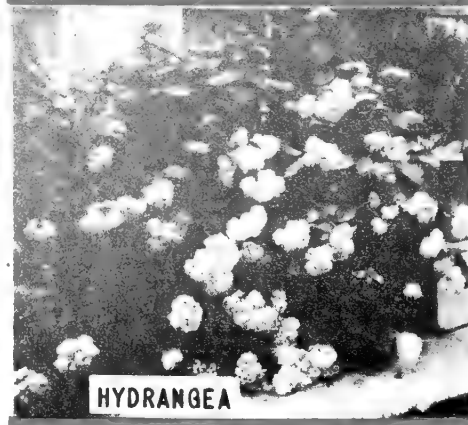
Ludwig Spaeth. Excellent. Single, dark-purple.



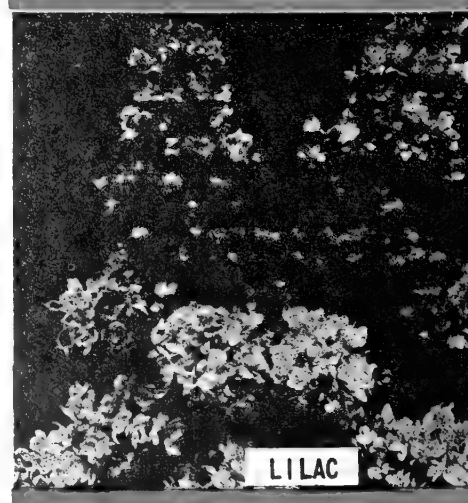
MOCKORANGE



BUSH HONEYSUCKLE



HYDRANGEA

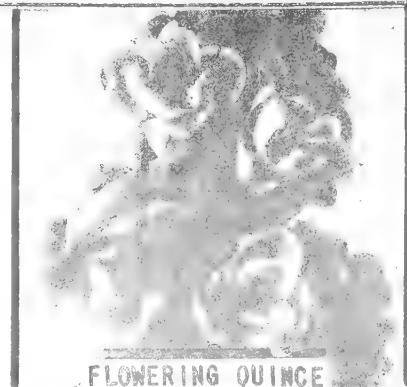


LILAC

★**MOCKORANGE, SWEET.** A strong growing variety with medium size flowers which are very fragrant. A favorite. Height 6 to 10 feet.

★**MOCKORANGE, VIRGINAL.** A magnificent new variety. Moderately tall, good foliage and compact habit. The flowers are the largest, handsomest, and most sweetly fragrant of any known variety. A real favorite. Height 6 to 10 feet.

★**MOCKORANGE, JUNO.** Foliage same light green as above variety, but not so large. Compact grower, used for variety where a medium-sized shrub is needed. Can be used against south and west foundations. Height 4 to 6 feet.

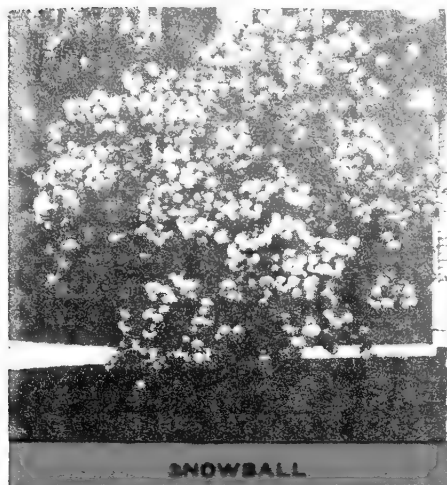


FLOWERING QUINCE

QUINCE, FLOWERING. A hardy and very interesting shrub. Has a beautiful scarlet and sweet-scented flower, very early in spring. Height 2 to 4 feet.

★**CRANBERRYBUSH.** A bushy shrub with foliage of good green. Leaf similar in shape to the Snowball. Very showy in red berries which begin to color in midsummer and hold well throughout the winter. Excellent. Height 6 to 10 feet. Berries excellent for jelly.

★**SNOWBALL.** This is the common Snowball, one of the most popular of spring blooming shrubs. Its flower clusters are ball-like, pure white, and it produces no fruit or seeds. Height 6 to 10 feet.



SNOWBALL

WAYFARINGBUSH. A large shrub with rough branches and large heart-shaped leaves. White flowers in flat clusters. Red berries which later turn to black, follow the flowers. Foliage colors well in autumn. Height 6 to 10 feet.

WEIGELA, PINK (Weigela Rosea). Early flowering, rose-colored bell-shaped flowers. Semi-hardy. Protect from winter sun. Plant on north or east side of house. Height 4 to 6 feet.

SPIREA, ANTHONY WATERER. A dwarf pink shrub and blooms so freely that it may be kept in flower throughout the summer until late fall by trimming away the dead blooms. Flower clusters are about 3 to 6 inches wide. Used for lawn or foundation groupings. Height 2 to 3 feet.

★**SPIREA, BILLIARD.** An upright growing shrub with narrow, dense spikes of bright pink flowers from July on. Good for cut flowers. Height 5 to 6 feet.

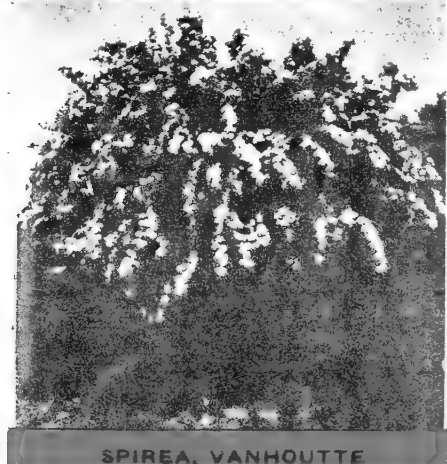
★**SPIREA, FROEBEL.** Similar to Anthony Waterer Spirea. Grows a trifle higher. Very good foliage. Height 3 to 4 feet.

★**SPIREA, GARLAND.** Similar to Thunberg Spirea; foliage not as fine, a darker green, which does not show so much yellowish in summer, and blooms earlier. Height 3 to 5 feet.

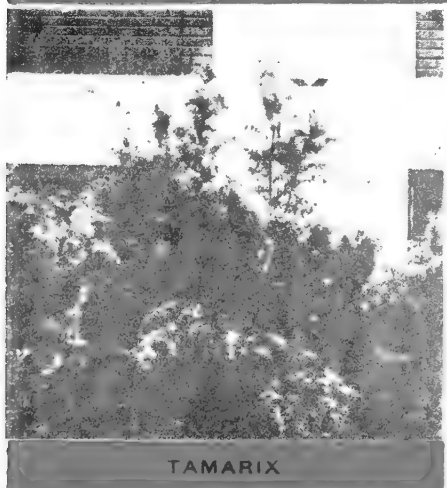
SPIREA, THUNBERG. Low-growing, rounded, abundant small white flowers in May almost cover the bush. Foliage is quite dense. Leaves narrow, light green. Height 3 to 5 feet.

★**SPIREA, VANHOUTTE.** Also called Bridal Wreath, although there is an old variety by that name. Used for foundations and border groupings and for hedges. Graceful, arching branches. Good light green foliage which stays bright during the summer, changing to a beautiful color during the autumn. Flowers pure white in May and early June. Height 4 to 8 feet.

★**TAMARIX (pentandra).** A shrub or small tree of very graceful form, with asparagus-like foliage. Flowers showy, brilliant pink, blooming in July. There are several varieties of Tamarix, but this is one of the hardiest, finest foliage and brightest bloom. Height 6 to 12 feet.



SPIREA, VANHOUTTE



TAMARIX



HERE IS NOTHING MORE LASTING THAN

*For Boundary
Screen or Barrier***HEDGES***That Beautify
As They Serve*

For boundary, screen or barrier, there is nothing more pleasing than a hedge fence. With their bright green leaves, they constantly bring a feeling inspired by the fresh foliage of spring. When formally trained or left to develop naturally, their arched branches, colored foliage and bright berries are surely more pleasing than the mechanical effect obtained by the similar use of wood or metal. Most hedges are permanent, and with the exception of occasional shearing, they need little attention after being established. Every lawn should have a border--a frame.

★**VANHOUTTE SPIREA HEDGE.** This is commonly called Bridal Wreath. Flowers pure white in May and early June. Good foliage, and very hardy. Generally used as an untrimmed hedge, but can be trimmed. Height 3 to 6 feet. Plant 12 to 18 inches apart. Very hardy.

★**GOLDFLAME HONEYSUCKLE.** Described under Vines. See Page 23.

THUNBERG'S BARBERRY HEDGE. Used extensively where a good, dwarf bushy hedge is desired. The foliage is an excellent green, leafing early in spring; turns to a beautiful coppery red in the fall, followed by pretty red berries. It is not susceptible to wheat rust. Can be grown either trimmed or untrimmed, with a height of from 1½ to 3 feet. Plant 12 inches apart. Hardy east half of Nebraska, south-east South Dakota, east and south.

★**CHINESE LILAC HEDGE.** This plant is excellent for use in medium to high informal hedges and screens. Its mass of blossoms in late spring is a riot of color and its clean dark green leaves carry its attractiveness until late fall. Is very hardy and drouth-resistant.

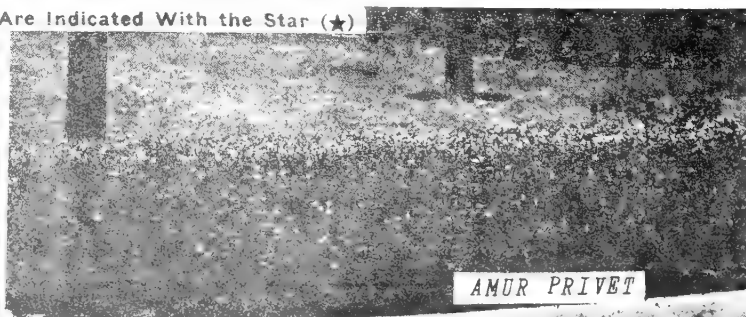
★**BUCKTHORN HEDGE.** This is a super-hardy hedge plant. Is suitable for medium to high hedges; foliage is dark green and free of blights, rusts, and insects. At home in the Northwest. Very drouth-resistant.

AMUR PRIVET HEDGE. The hardiest Privet. Upright grower, foliage glossy green. Generally kept sheared from 2 to 4 feet high. Plant 6 to 12 inches apart and 3 to 4 inches deeper than they were in the nursery. Hardy except in extreme north-western Nebraska and the Northwest.

Hardest Varieties Are Indicated With the Star (★)



BARBERRY



AMUR PRIVET

VINES

FOR CHARM and BEAUTY

for Porches, Gates & Glaring Walls

★**BETA GRAPE.** Very hardy, good grower. Fruit of medium size and fair quality. Good for pergolas and arbors.

CLEMATIS, JACKMAN. Large purple flowers, not so easy to transplant. Should be planted north or east of the building. Is tender and fragile and should have care while starting. Profuse bloomer in summer.

★**CLEMATIS, SWEET AUTUMN.** Rapid grower; has small white star-like fragrant flowers in abundance during late summer and early fall. Should be cut back each spring. Good for shade and arbors. Very good.

HALL JAPANESE HONEYSUCKLE. Good green foliage. Flowers white changing to yellow. Blooms July to late fall. Excellent vine for porch, arbor or ground cover.

★**HONEYSUCKLE, GOLDFLAME.** New. A superlative variety; beautiful, hardy and versatile. The large flame-coral trumpets lined with gold, fragrant after nightfall, appear in immense, showy clusters in the same year the plant is set out. Reaching its full glory of bloom in early summer, it nevertheless flowers abundantly from May until frost. Dark blue-green foliage; disease and pest free. Is attractive in itself and makes a perfect background for the brilliance of the flowers. Allowed to grow naturally, Goldflame will climb a trellis or spread as a ground-cover; pruned, it becomes a striking specimen shrub, while if planted in a row and sheared, it gives a smashing effect as an ever-blooming hedge.

★**HONEYSUCKLE, SCARLET TRUMPET.** Scarlet fire-cracker like flowers two inches long. Blooms profusely and is very showy. Excellent vine for porches and arbors.

SILVER LACE VINE. This is the latest addition to our list of practical hardy vines, a quick growing type of twisting habit. The small cordate foliage is fresh and shiny, although the base of the stock becomes somewhat woody. Produces more bloom than any other hardy vine, covering a season extending from late summer into the fall with an extravagance of large, foamy sprays of silvery white.

★**IVY, ENGLEMAN.** Similar to Virginia Creeper except that it clings to stone, brick, or stucco and is the hardiest vine for this purpose. Colors in fall.

IVY, BOSTON. Three-lobed leaves. Colors in fall. Clings to stucco, stone or brick. Semi-hardy. Best on north and east.

TRUMPET VINE. A hardy climber, large trumpet-shaped flowers, 2 to 3 inches long, brilliant scarlet in August. Good for walls or pillar shrubs.

★**WISTERIA, PURPLE.** A rapid grower. Flowers pale blue, borne in long pendulous clusters in May and June. Good for pergolas.

Nature's Draperies That
Cling and Climb



CLEMATIS, SWEET AUTUMN

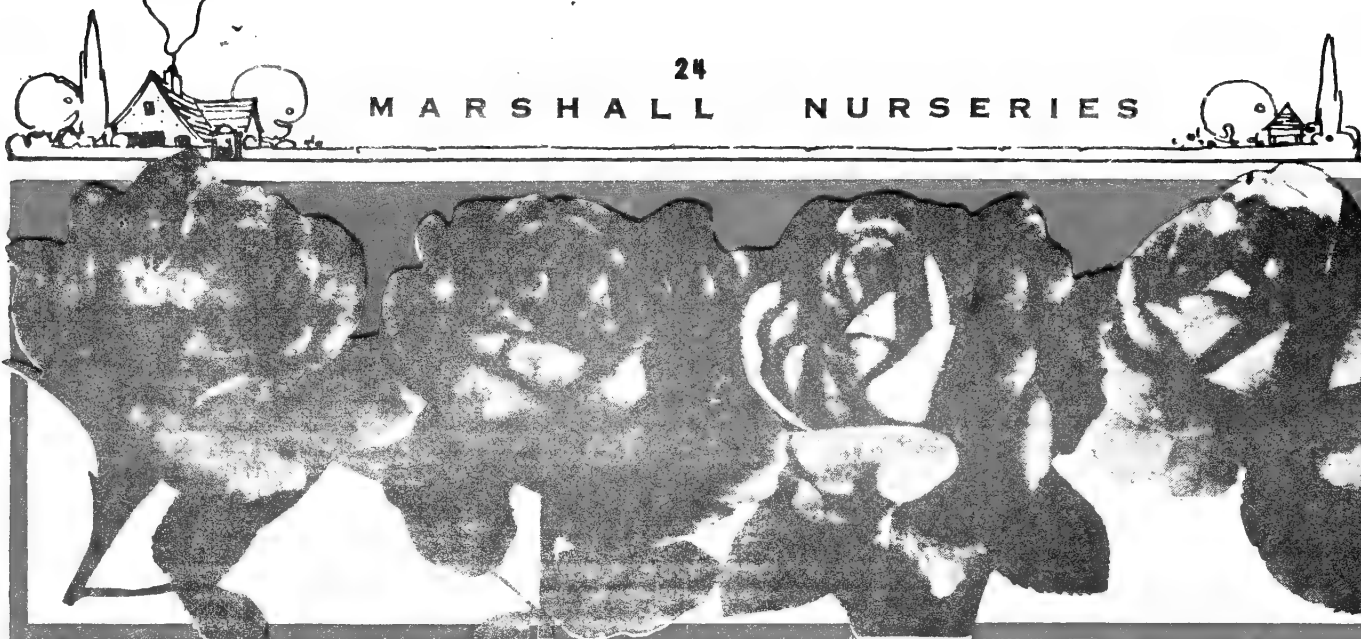


SILVER LACE VINE



ENGLEMAN IVY

Hardest Varieties Are Indicated With the Star (★)



Roses The MOST BEAUTIFUL of FLOWERS

Roses are becoming more popular in the West each year. Through selection and hybridization more hardiness is developed until it is now possible to grow numerous hybrid tea varieties well through the northern plains states. Improvements in root stocks on which they are grafted and the position of grafting unions also increases their resistance to severe conditions.

Marshall's Hybrid Tea Roses

These Roses are the best of the 2-year, field grown. They are budded low on the hardy Multiflora roots so that the graft union when transplanted in your garden is 3 or 4 inches below the ground level. This prevents the top wood from freezing back to the graft union and the plant "going wild", which is often the case with high budded roses.

The Hybrid Tea Roses require winter protection in the north. Place a mound of earth 6 to 8 inches high about each plant in November. Cover this lightly in December, after cutting off rose canes 2 inches above mound, with a coarse material like slough grass hay or garden litter. Remove late in March and cut canes to 4 inches of ground level.

RED

AMI QUINARD. Our darkest red.

E. G. HILL. Large, extremely double, lasting deep scarlet.

ETOILE DE HOLLANDE. Our most popular dark velvety red.

GLOWING CARMINE. Rich carmine flowers, globular, double on long stems, fragrant.

GRENOBLE. Large buds and flowers of scarlet crimson.

MARGARET MCGREDY. Large flowers of orange scarlet, fading to deep pink.

RED RADIANCE. Cerise-red. A sturdy plant. Dependable bloomer.

PINK

BRIARCLIFF. Large, pointed buds and flowers of rose-pink. Fragrant.

DAME EDITH HELEN. Large rose-pink buds, flowers very double; fragrant.

EDITOR MCFARLAND. Large well-shaped dark pink buds and flowers.

MRS. A. R. BARRACLOUGH. Large, full blooms of vivid carmine pink.

MRS. CHAS. BELL. Shell pink sport of Radiance.

PICTURE. Well-shaped buds and medium-sized fragrant, rose-pink flowers.

PINK DAWN. Deep rose buds opening to lovely orange-tinted pink blooms. Fragrant.

RADIANCE. Free flowering, vigorous grower, clear rose-pink.

YELLOW

GOLDEN RAPTURE. Buds and flowers of pure yellow. Fine for cutting.

JOANNA HILL. Buds and flowers of light yellow with light bronze shadings.

MCGREDY YELLOW. Perfect formed buds and flowers of the most clear light yellow.

MRS. E. P. THOM. Slender buds. One of the best pure yellow roses.

MRS. P. S. DUPONT. The most free bloomer of all yellow roses for garden display.

SOVER THERESE. Long stream-lined buds of golden yellow.

WITHSTAND WESTERN CONDITIONS

HYBRID TEA ROSES -- Continued.

BI-COLOR

BETTY UPRICHARD. Delicate salmon pink with lively carmine on reverse of petals.

CONDESA DE SASTAGO. Oriental red inside, and golden yellow outside of petals.

EDITH NELLIE PERKINS. Delicate light cerise-pink, inside suffused gold.

HINRICH GAEDE. Bright vermillion, toned gold.

MME. JOSEPH PERRAUD. The nearest approach to a pure buff, lightened with pink.

MRS. SAM MCGREDY. Fine buds with shades of copper and orange. Slender stems.

TALISMÁN. Rich yellow and rose-red. A favorite.

WHITE

CALEDONIA. Claimed by some to be the purest white of all roses.

KAISERIN. Ivory white, pale lemon center. Popular.

SNOWBIRD. Prolific blooming, long-lasting white.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

This class is hardier than H. T. Roses, although should be mounded with dirt for winter protection. Plant in beds, 2 to 3 feet apart. Produces large double flowers in profusion in June, followed by a few blooms thereafter.

GENERAL JACK. Clear red. A favorite.

J. B. CLARK. Large, double blooms of deep scarlet.

MRS. JOHN LAING. Well-formed blooms of soft pink. A strong grower.

SNOW QUEEN. Called Frau Karl Druschki. Immense, lasting blooms. Very popular.

SHRUB ROSES

These roses grow from 4 to 6 feet. They should be used as shrubs in border or foundation planting or for hedges. They are perfectly hardy and need no winter protection. The Rugosa hybrids bloom throughout the season.

HUGONIS. Single, bright yellow flowers early spring. Used as a shrub. 4 - 6 ft.

PERSIAN YELLOW. The old-fashioned yellow June rose.

F. J. GROOTENDORST. Showy red flowers in clusters which show bloom throughout the growing season.

AMELIA GRAVEREAUX. Blooms good in June. Clusters of large American Beauty-type roses.

HANSA. An old favorite. Violet-red.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON. White.

POLYANTHA ROSES

This class of roses grows more dwarf than other classes and are referred to as Baby Roses. The flowers generally appear in clusters, blooming from June until frost. For best effect, plant several of one variety in the same bed for the best display. Are quite hardy and require only some dirt mounding for winter protection.

ELLEN POULSEN. Bright rosy pink.

GOLDEN SALMON. Bright salmon-orange.

GRUSS AN AACHEN. Soft orange-pink bud, changing to a salmon-pink and white as it opens.

KAREN POULSEN. Large clusters of open scarlet flowers. Flowers very large.

KATHERINE ZEIMET. Pure white; fragrant; old favorite white.

LAFAYETTE IMPROVED. Large clusters of bright cherry crimson. Best red Baby.

MME. NORBERT LEVAVASSEUR. This variety is often listed just as Crimson Baby Rambler. Bright light red. Has been a popular variety.

MRS. R. M. FINCH. Double blooms of rosy pink, Popular all over the United States.

STANDS ALONE in the WEST.

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ. Most outstanding for display. A profusion of red roses June to frost. Hardy. Requires only slight winter protection. Plant in beds 24 inches apart. Twelve or more in a bed for best effect. Also best for single planting.

CLIMBING ROSES

CRIMSON RAMBLER. The old fashioned dark red favorite. Also very hardy.

EXCELSA. Light red. We recommend this as the hardiest red climber.

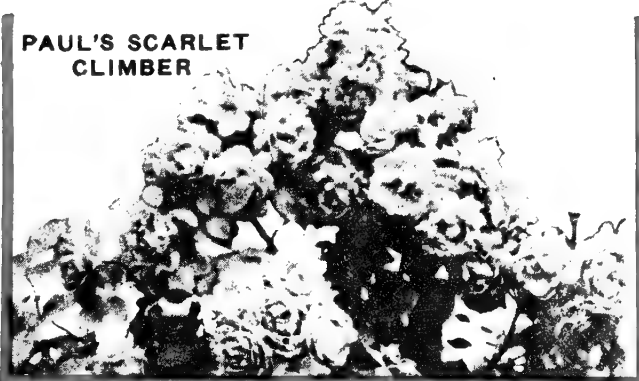
DOROTHY PERKINS. An old popular pink. Immense clusters. Very showy. Hardy.

CL. AMERICAN BEAUTY. Large, double rose colored flowers. Prolific bloomer.

PAULS SCARLET. Very showy scarlet flowers. Popular. Requires winter protection.

WHITE RAMBLER. A white Dorothy Perkins. The hardiest of white climbers.

PAUL'S SCARLET
CLIMBER





★ PEONIES

Modern peonies produce the greatest array of bloom of any tree or plant adapted to the North and West. Perfectly hardy anywhere in the plains states. A favorite Memorial Day flower.

The list of peonies offered are all very high-scoring bloomers and have been selected from the hundreds of varieties, because of their adaptation to western conditions and their season of blooming. Height 18 to 30 inches. Plant in groups or single rows, 2½ to 3 feet.

RICHARD CARVEL. Extra early bloomer, large size, and splendid qualities. Beautiful, lasting, and fragrant. The best early dark red.

THERESE. Large blooms, light violet rose shading to lilac at center. Midseason. Almost perfect pink peony.

WALTER FAXON. Clear salmon pink. One of the greatest show flowers. Midseason.

MONS JULES ELIE. Immense self-colored flesh pink, covered with an intense silvery sheen. Resembles a great chrysanthemum. A long keeper.

KARL ROSENFELD. Flowers are very large, fragrant. Very desirable. One of the very best reds. Midseason.

★ IRIS

Its delicate beauty and wide range of exquisite hues have earned for the Iris, the name of "Rainbow Flower." Very hardy.

AMBASSADEUR. Lavender.

AUTUMN KING. Blue bi-color. Blooms spring and fall. New.

HONORABILIS. Golden yellow and mahogany.

LENT A. WILLIAMSON. Violet to royal purple; yellow beard.

LORD OF JUNE. Light blue violet.

MADAM CHEREAU. Delicate blue. Fragrant.

MORNING SPLENDOR. Very large. Lavender to reddish purple. Fragrant.

PERFECTION. Lavender to deep violet.

PRAIRIE GOLD. Clear yellow. Fragrant.

PRINCESS BEATRICE. Light lavender to violet.

QUEEN OF MAY. Soft lilac pink.

QUEEN CATERINA. Soft pink lavender. Fragrant.



DUCHESS DE NEMOURS. Almost pure white, cream center. Very early; fragrant; should be in every planting.

EDULIS SUPERBA. Early deep pink. Flowers large, tall stems. A good cut flower.

FRANCOIS ORTEGAT. Purplish-crimson with golden center. Very popular dark red. Midseason.

FESTIVA MAXIMA. Large pure white blooms on long stems. Early, fragrant, full rose type.

FELIX CROUSSE. Deep rose red. One of the greatest of all cut flower reds. Midseason.

PHILOMELE. Pink with yellow center. Good bloomer and good for cutting.

GLADIOLUS

Outstanding in beauty and ease of culture. Remarkable for grace of habit, beautiful forms, and intensity of colors.

MAID OF ORLEANS. Pure white to cream.

PICARDY. Clear soft salmon.

FLAMING SWORD. Dependable brick red.

KING ARTHUR. Deep rose lavender.

PRIMROSE PRINCESS. Primrose yellow.

WASAGA. Clear apricot with buff throat.

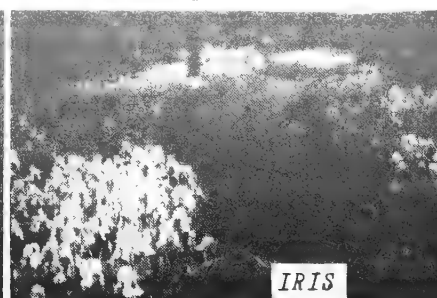
BELLA DONNA. Light blue with darker blotch.

CORONA. New creamy white with rose edge.

ALGONQUIN. New, brilliant glowing scarlet.



GLADIOLUS



IRIS

ORDER BLANK

Arlington, Nebraska.

194

(Please Print Plainly)

State

Box

R. F. D.

(If different town or station than P.O.)

No

QUANTITY

NAME OF TREE, SHRUB, OR PLANT

SIZE

DOLLARS

CENTS

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ORDERING

ORDER EARLY while all varieties of stock are complete. Upon receipt of order your stock will be reserved ready for shipment at the proper planting time. Use this order blank, giving detail as found in catalog.

Send **MONEY** by postal, bank, express order, or personal check. Add 5c exchange for personal checks. When sending currency or silver, be sure to register. On all orders of less than \$5.00, please remit full amount. Stock over \$5.00 will be reserved if $\frac{1}{4}$ the amount accompanies order; balance before shipment or if desired, we will ship C.O.D. for the balance.

TRANSPORTATION PREPAID

We prepay transportation on all orders of trees, shrubs and plants from catalog.

SHIPPING TIME

Early planting is most desirable. We ship early and at proper time for your section. A "How To Plant" booklet of planting instructions is included free with every order.

SUBSTITUTION

All stock listed in this catalog is complete early in the season; later on we may run short of some varieties. In ordering be sure to state whether or not we shall substitute some other variety in case the kind ordered is exhausted. If not forbidden we reserve the right to substitute some similar variety of equal or greater value.

ON OPPOSITE SIDE OF THIS SHEET
PLEASE LIST NAMES AND ADDRESSES
OF NEIGHBORS AND FRIENDS WHO
WOULD APPRECIATE RECEIVING OUR

AMOUNT ENCLOSED

☐ **CASH**

ORDER

DRAFT

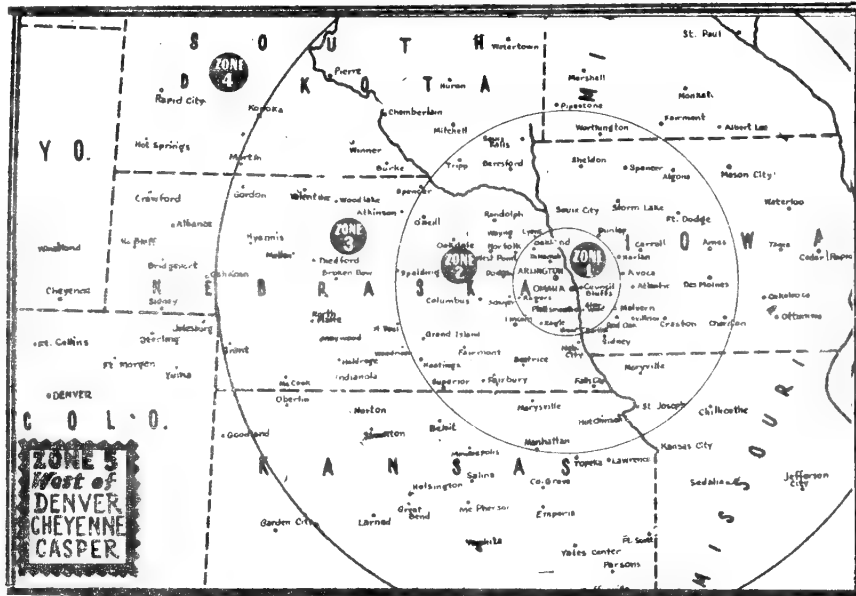
PLACE X IN PROPER SQUARE

Be sure to list size and variety

If you live in Iowa, South Dakota, Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas, or Missouri, add 2% to cover Sales and Use Taxes imposed by these states.

GUARANTEE: Our nursery stock is guaranteed to reach the purchaser alive and in good growing condition, and we will refurnish immediately any stock that does not reach you in proper condition, provided we are notified. Stock that fails to grow before July 1st, if we are notified before July 15th, will be refurnished free.

Zone map to indicate prices on balled and burlapped evergreens,--as indicated in price list.



Please write the names and post-office addresses of your friends and neighbors to whom you would like to have us send copies of our Hand Book.

Name	Address

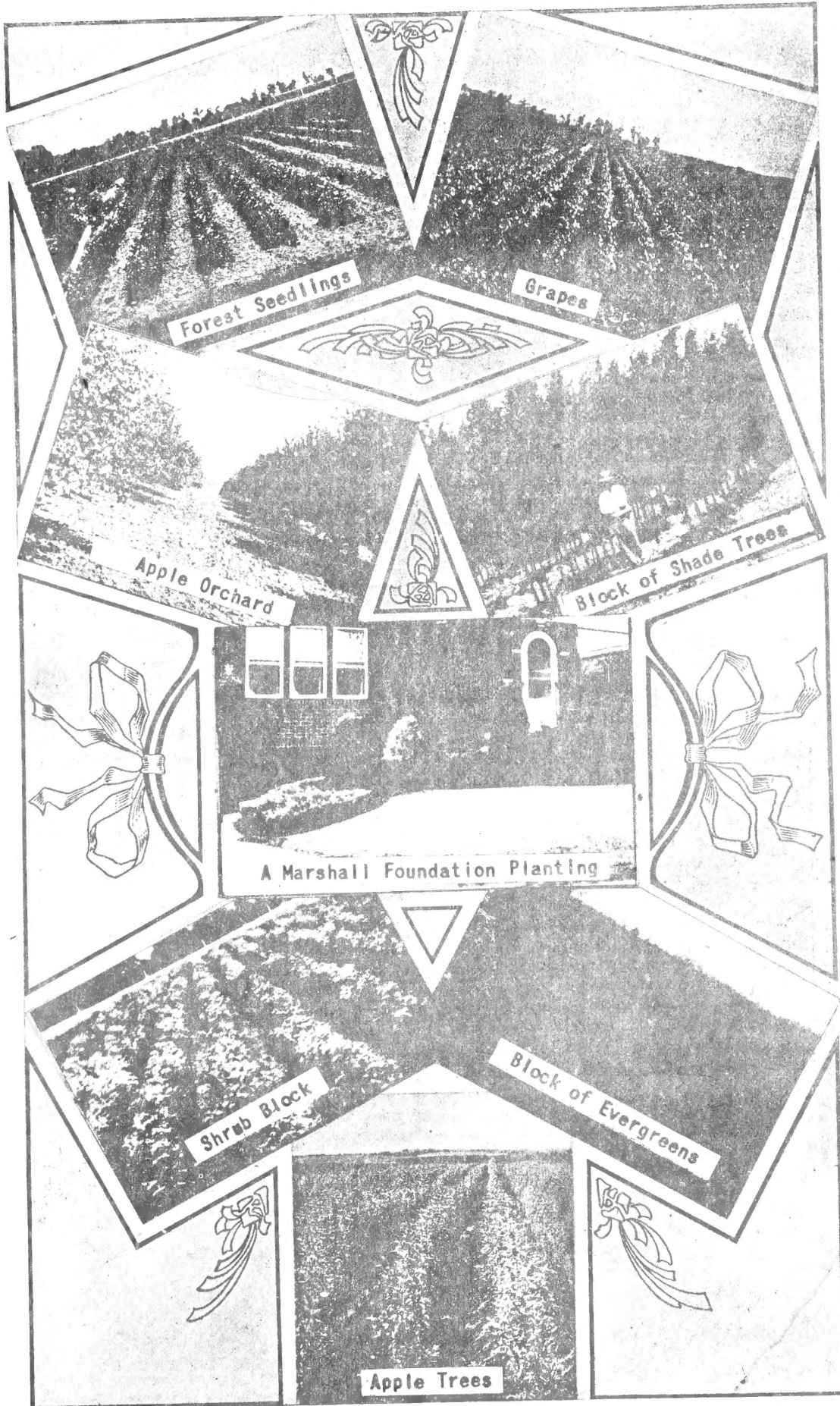
THANK YOU!

FROM

MARSHALLS NURSERIES

ARLINGTON, NEBRASKA





Forest Seedlings

Grapes

Apple Orchard

Block of Shade Trees

A Marshall Foundation Planting

Shrub Block

Block of Evergreens

Apple Trees

